FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, 1834. [NO. 879.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
At $3 50 per annum, if paid in advance; if paid during the year of subscription, or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents the first, & thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to mark the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

All letters to the Editor must be post paid.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber wishes to sell his DWELLING HOUSE, with 20 acres of Land, on Harrington. Mr. Chas. B Jones will show the premises and communicate the terms to any person disposed to purchase.

D. A. DAVIS.

March 26, 1834. 78-4t.

For Sale,

A two story HOUSE near the Court House, at present in the occupancy of Mr Henry Evans and joining Mr. Jas. Seawell. If not sold at private sale by the 1st of May, it will be offered at public sale on that day. Terms, one fourth 90 days—the balance in 2, 2 and 3 years. For further particulars,

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

78.s.

COFFEE, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA.
50 BAGS Rio Coffee,
50 Bbls. Prime Pork,
10 do. do. Beef.
For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Hewlett's Interest Tables,

Fifth Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

March 1. 78tf

McDowell's Theology.

Just received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Notice,

Hereby given to the creditors of Mr Dee Kay to come before me, within sixty days from the date hereof, with their claims properly authenticated, as I now hold in my hands as Trustee of Dee Kay, a balance of money, after paying the secured debts, applicable to any other credits of said Dee Kay.

G B. ATKINS, Trustee.

Fayetteville, April 1 1834. 78-4t.

Taken up,

Committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, on Wednesday the 26th inst. a negro man calls himself

Samuel H. S. Rivers.

says that he is free, and that he came last from Savannah and is a native of Charleston, S C. He is a black, about 20 or 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, has a scar on the right wrist, bad teeth. He can read, and is very intelligent, a sailor by trade. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take away, or he will be dealt with as the laws directs

FREDERICK MOORE, Jailer

Fayetteville, March 31, 1834. 78tf

Episcopal Convention.

The Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocess of North Carolina, will be held in St. Peter's Church, Washington, commencing on the 1st Wednesday in May next, that being the 7th day of the month.

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, Sec'y.

The Western Carolinian, People's Press, Raleigh Register, Newbern Spectator and Elizabeth City Star, will please give the above a few insertions.

Commission Agency.

J. & W. WINSLOW continue their Agency in Fayetteville, for the transaction of Commission Business generally, the collection and settlement of Claims, Discount and Renewal of Notes at either of the Banks, purchase of Stock, payment and transfer of money, &c., &c.

March 25, 1834. 77-4w.

The Raleigh Register, Carolina Watchman, Western Carolinian, Newbern Spectator, Miners' and Farmers' Journal, and People's Press, will insert this three times and forward their accounts to this Office.

Corn! Corn!! Corn!!!

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER JOHN WALKER,
500 BUSHELS CORN.
For sale by

THOS: SANDFORD & CO.

March 25 77-tf.

Notice.

HAVE appointed Robert McIntyre, Esq., my agent and attorney, to collect all debts and demands due to me, with full authority to give and receive discharges and acquittances for the same.

A. McIVER.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1834. 77 6w.

25 Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, about the 1st day of March, 1833, a likely negro fellow by the name of SCIP, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well formed, yellow complexion, high forehead, has lost over one of his eyes, good teeth. He is about 25 years of age. He is well known about Fayetteville, having been hired during the year past of Col. Samuel T. Hawley, of that town. It is probable that he is lurking about the town or its vicinity. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, living about ten miles South East of Fayetteville, Bladen County, on the Wilmington road, or for his confinement in Bladen Jail, or Twenty Dollars for his confinement in any other jail that I get him again.

SAMUEL C. GAUSE.

March 24, 1834. 77 6w.

Coffee and Salt.

20 Bags prime COFFEE,
500 sacks Liverpool SALT,
Just received by Steamer John Walker, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 25. 77-tf.

NOTICE.

I HAVE on hand a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of domestic manufacture, among which are

Men's 1st, 2d and 3d quality calf skin Boots,
Ditto 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th quality Shoetees,
Ditto 1st quality seal and calf Shoes, for spring and summer wear,
Ladies' seal and calf Shoetees and Shoes,
Boy's, Misses' and Children's Shoetees and Shoes.

The above Stock is made of good materials, and warranted workmanship, and being anxious to dispose of it, I will sell it at prices much less than usual, for *cash*.

W. L. HAWLEY.

N. B.—Persons indebted to me by note or open account, are informed that I shall be obliged to force the collection of the same, if they are not speedily attended to. However unpleasant, this is indispensable. W. L. H

March 24. 77 tf.

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Nathan King, dec'd, at March Term, 1834, hereby gives notice to all who are indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate, to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

GEORGE T. KING, *Executor.*

March 10, 1834.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all whom it may concern, that I have appointed Oliver Lewis my Attorney, with full power and authority to collect the debts due the Firm of *Lewis & Ross*, and to discharge the same with good and sufficient acquittances, and to make sale of the Goods and Merchandize of the said firm which were assigned to me on the 5th instant.

MATTHEW F FREEMAN,
Assignee of Lewis & Ross.

March 24, 1834. 77tf

NOTICE.

H. ERAMBERT, *Tailor,*

BEING very much in need of the *NEEDFUL*, respectfully informs his customers in Town and Country, that all Accounts, Due Bills and Notes, will be placed in the hands of John Winslow, Esq., for collection, after the first day of April next—and all persons indebted to me are requested to make payment to him.

March 10. 75tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous of a removal to the West, offers for sale all his

Lands and Tenements

In the counties of Cumberland and Robeson. The Lands in Cumberland are well known, being those formerly held and owned by Captain Lord, on the east side of the Cape Fear River, and opposite to the town of Fayetteville;—a particular description of which I deem unnecessary, as persons disposed to purchase will view and examine for themselves. It may however, be well to remark, that nearly all those lands lie within one, two and three miles of the town of Fayetteville, that they are variously and heavily timbered, and contain in quantity about **2300** acres; two or three hundred acres of which is arable land, and under a tolerable fence, and is as well adapted to the growth of Cotton, Corn, &c as any lands in the vicinity of Fayetteville. Upon those lands there are certain improvements consisting of a convenient

DWELLING HOUSE.

And all other necessary out houses in good repair, several of the buildings being entirely new.

There is also a SAW MILL and GRIST MILL, and an eligible site for another Mill, all within a half mile of the River, and a plentiful supply of Timber near at hand. In Campbellton or Lower Fayetteville, I offer for sale all my Lots with the improvements thereon, consisting of the Tobacco Warehouse and other Warehouses. Also, my Wharf above the Ferry landing and one-half of the Ferry known as Lord & Dixon's Ferry. Also, a lot near Mrs. Hawley's containing five acres. I also offer for sale, Woodstock, my Family Mansion, a new and commodious building near Hay mount and about a mile from the Town House, with all the improvements upon the lot, consisting of a good Kitchen, Stable, Carriage House, &c all new. This lot contains between four and five acres, and has upon it pure and delightful Water, and may well be compared with any lot in this part of the country for health, beauty and convenience as a summer or a permanent residence.

In the county of Robeson, I offer for sale a tract of Land, situate about two miles from Lumberton, being good piny land and containing 540 acres.—Also, sundry houses and lots in the town of Lumberton, which are as valuable and desirable as any in that village. In all or any part of the above described property, a great bargain will be given if early application be made, as I am anxious to wind up and settle my business in this part of the country. The terms of sale will be made easy and accommodating. I also offer for sale three or four

NEGRO WOMEN.

WILLIAM L. MILLER.

March 22, 1834. 77-tf

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received and opening, a general assortment of

British, French and American GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season, selected in New York by an experienced hand.

After acknowledging many obligations for past favours, I would suggest to my friends and customers, that I should be pleased that they would call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

March 18. 78tf

PURE CIDER.

JUST received by the Steamer John Walker, 20 barrels pure refined CIDER, very superior

WILLKINGS & Co.

March 25, 1834. 77-tf

20 Hhds. good MOLASSES,
20 Barrels No 3. Mackerel,
30 Bundles Hay,
Just received and for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1834. 75-tf.

Bank of Cape Fear, *6th March,* 1834.

BOOKS of Subscription for the increased Capital of this Bank, authorised by the Legislature at their last Session, will be opened at the places designated in the Charter, on TUESDAY, 1st of APRIL next, and remain open for thirty days thereafter, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

City of Raleigh.—His Exc'y David L. Swain, Wm. S. Mhoon, Weston R. Gales, Chas. Dewey.

Wilmington—President, Directors and Cashier.

Fayetteville.—John D. Toomer, Robert Strange, E. J. Hale, C. T. Haigh, John W. Wright.

Newbern.—Hon. Wm. Gaston, John Burgwin, John W Guion, John M Roberts.

Edenton.—Joseph B. Skinner, Jon. H. Haughton, William D. Roscoe, Rich'd Hoskins.

Hillsborough.—James Philips, Josiah Turner, Jno. W. Norwood, James Webb.

Salem—John J. Blum, Em'l Shober, Jno. Vogler, F. H. Shuman.

Salisbury.—Maxwell Chambers, Thos. L. Cowan, David F. Caldwell, Jno Beard, Jr.

Charlotte.—William J. Alexander, Washington Morrison, Wm. W. Long

Elizabeth City.—John L. Bailey, Miles White, Jno. McMorin.

Halifax.—Joseph Simmons, Mark Pettaway, R. C. Bond, Andrew Joiner.

Tarborough—Spencer D. Cotten, James W. Clark, Joseph R. Lloyd

Warrenton.—William Burlingham, Weldon N. Edwards, Edward Hall, Dr. Pope

Milton.—John T. Garland, Jno. Wilson, Meriwether Lewis.

Lincolnton—Vardy McBee, Charles H. Henderson, Bartlett Shipp.

Morganton—John Caldwell, Isaac T. Avery, Sam'l C Tate.

Washington—Wm. A. Blount, Allen Grice, William L. Kennedy.

Wadesborough.—Absolem Myers, Joseph Medley, A. W Brandon.

Murfreesborough.—Lewis M. Cowper, Bridger J. Montgomery, Tristram Capeheart.

Windsor.—Joseph B. G. Roulhac, David Outlaw, Josiah Holly.

By a resolution of the Board of Directors, the Commissioners will receive in payment of Subscriptions for Stock, (as equivalent to specie,) Notes of the following Banks, viz: State Bank of North Carolina, Bank of Newbern, Bank of the United States and their Branches, *at par*—Notes of the "Bank of the State of South Carolina" will not be taken; but such notes of the other Banks of South Carolina, as are payable in Charleston; also Notes of the Bank of Virginia" and "Farmers' Bank of Virginia," (except the Branches at Winchester and Fredericksburg,) may be received at a discount of 1½ per cent. as an equivalent for the expense which this Bank will necessarily incur in rendering such Notes available as Specie.

JAS: OWEN, *Pres't.*

Wilmington, March 12, 1834. 76 4t.

In pursuance of the above notice, Books for subscription towards an increase of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, will be opened at their office at Fayetteville, on the first day of April next, and continue open for thirty days thereafter.

For the Commissioners.

J. W. WRIGHT, Cash'r.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

On the first Monday in May next—I will sell at the Court House in Fayetteville the following tracts of land or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1832 and costs of advertising:

LOTS AND ACRES.	*Tax.*
1 Lot on Person street, listed by Alex'r. McLauchlin, val $250	95
1 do on do do do by do do Blacksmith Shop, $200	76
1 do on Green street, vacant, by Henry McLean, Trustee for Jo. Snively, val. $20	7
1 do Coal Spring, listed by do do for do do val $10	3
1 do West side of Green street, by do do for do do do $125	47
1 do West side of Winslow street, by do do for do do do $125	47
150 acres on Black River, by do do for do do do $25	9
100 do of lands joins Evans and McDonald, listed by Arch'd Smith for Daniel Burnet, val. $100	83
1 lot on Hillsborough street, listed by Zac. Artis, with one poll,	89
1 do on Mumford street, listed by Wm. M. Brawe,	19
1 do on Green street, listed by Frances Bowen,	$1 52
100 acres of Land on Black River, listed by John Hammonds, val. $50,	19
215 acres of Land on Rockfish, with 3 polls, listed by James Black,	$2 98
212½ do on do by John McDougald,	76
100 do on Black River, owner unknown, joins Layton and Bushee,	38
681 do on Fish Creek, as the property of Mary Cox,	$1 29
190 acres of Land on the Pond Branch, listed by John Spencer,	35

JOHN McLEAN, *Sher'ff*

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received, No. 25 and 26 Scott's Works; Ferguson's Rome; Gillie's Greece; Pulpit Assistant; Bailey's Algebra; Goodrich's Greek Lessons; Ainsworth's Dictionary; Zion's Harp; Virginia Housewife; Benjamin's Architect; Jay's Prayers; 8vo. Testaments; Methodist Hymns; Speller and Definer; Paint Boxes and Paints; Crayons; Quills; Laid Cap and Letter Papers; Slates, &c. &c.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Earthenware, China & Glass.

THOS. J. BARROW & Co.
IMPORTERS, 88 WATER St.
NEW YORK,

ARE now receiving their Spring Patterns of *EARTHENWARE, CHINA and*

FANCY GOODS,

In every variety.

Their stock is very extensive, embracing every article sold in the line, and, from their facilities in England, they are enabled to offer every inducement to their customers in patterns, quality and price. Merchants dealing in the line, will find it greatly to their interest to call, as the selections which have been made, are with a view to the N. Carolina and Virginia markets; and every article will be put down to the lowest price which it can be possibly sold at. From the efforts hitherto made to give our customers satisfaction, we hope for a continuance of patronage from North Carolina.

THOMAS J. BARROW & Co.
Importers, 88 Water st. N. Y.

New York, February 1834 71- w.

20 Casks Lime,
15 half barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
For sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

The Country Supplied.

GREAT BARGAINS!

At Hurlbutt's Old Stand,

Hay street, near the Market, where can be found,

NEW, CHEAP & FASHIONABLE

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, STOCKS, CRAVAT STIFFENERS, SUSPENDERS, Hatter's TRIMMINGS, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Bridle and Harness LEATHER, SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS, &c. &c. &c.

150	cases fine Hats, assorted qualities,
50	dozen wool do.
2000	pair coarse pegged Brogans,
3000	do Kip do. and sewed, do.
150	do. Gentlemen's fine calf Boots, New York latest fashion,
150	do. do do do. 2d quality,
100	do. do do do. 3d ditto,
100	do. brass nailed, do.
100	do. do. pegged do.
12	do. do. water proof do.
200	do. do. fine calf Brogans, New York best,
300	do. do do do do 2d quality,
*300	do. do do kip do 1st do.
200	do. do do calf Jackson Shoes,
100	do. do do Morocco do do.
100	do. do do calf Van Buren,
100	do. do do do Nullifiers,
300	do. do do do strap Shoes, New York best,
100	do. do do buck-skin do.
100	do. do do do Slippers,
200	do. do do calf over Shoes,
300	do. do kip Shoes,
400	do. do morning Slippers,
200	do. do fine Morocco Pumps,
200	do. Ladies' Prunel Boots,
150	do. do Gaiter do. very neat,
200	do. do calf Brogans,
100	do. do Morocco Boots,
100	do. do seal do.
100	do. do calf Jackson Shoes,
300	do. do Morocco Shoes,
300	do. do seal do.
200	do. do do Slippers,
200	do. do prunel do.
100	do. do English kid do.
100	do. do French Morocco do.
1000	do. do leather Shoes, pegged,
500	do. do do Boots do and sewed,
100	do. do black satteen Slips,
50	do. do white do (for particular occasions,)
200	do. boys' fine Brogans,
400	do. do coarse do.
100	do. do fine Shoes,
500	do. children's leather Boots, diff't qualities
200	do. do Morocco Boots, assorted colours,
100	do. do prunel do do do.
300	do. Misses' Boots, do do.
100	do. do Jackson,
100	do. Ladies' India Rubber over Shoes,
4	dozen best silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
2	do do gingham do.
10	do. cotton do very cheap,
2	do. Gentlemen's and boys' bag Caps,
2	do. children's bombazine do.,
2	do. gentlemen's fine fur Caps,
6	do. do fine black bombazine Stocks, assorted qualities,
2	do. do do do hair do.
2	do. do do white do do.
2	do. do do cravat Stiffeners,
2	do. do do Saddles,
8	do. Bridles, different qualities,
4	do. Martingals,
90	do box Blacking,
100	Sides Sole Leather, best Northern tanned,
4	dozen fine Calf Skins,
3	do. do Kip,
12	cases Cotton Cards,
50	seal and hair Trunks, different sizes,
4	dozen Whips, different qualities,
4	do. Shoe Brushes.

Besides a great variety of other GOODS in my line too numerous to mention. The above Goods have just been received from the North, and a great many of them manufactured expressly for me; all of which will be sold very low, either at wholesale or retail.

G. HURLBUTT.

December 3, 1833. 61-tf.

☞N. B. I shall replenish my stock by every arrival from New York.

MORRISON'S PILLS,

The Hygeian Universal Medicine of the British College of health,

Which, by removing all obstructions in the Intestines; thoroughly cleansing the Bowels; giving more purity to the Blood, and thereby promoting its *free circulation*; strikes at the root of all Diseases, and is good in all cases, giving rest, appetite and strength. Price one dollar a Packet.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

FROM THE AMERICAN ANNALS OF EDUCATION.

YOUTH WITHOUT CHILDHOOD.

CASPAR HAUSER. *An account of an individual kept in a dungeon, separated from all communication with the world, from early childhood to about the age of seventeen.* Drawn up from legal documents. By Anselm Von Fuerback, President of one of the Bavarian Courts of Appeal, &c. Translated from the German. Second edition. Boston: Allen & Ticknor, 1833. 18 mo. pp. 168.

In passing through Germany in the year 1829, we heard of an extraordinary being who had just 'come into the world,' as he subsequently expressed it, at the age of seventeen—a youth in form, and yet as ignorant of language, and of the use of its limbs, and even of the most common external objects, as the infant of a few months. He was observed on the evening of the 26th of May, 1828, near one of the gates of Nuremberg in the posture of one intoxicated, who was equally unable to stand or to move. A letter which he held out, addressed to the Captain of a squadron of cavalry, gave no information except that he was born in 1812, and had never been suffered to leave the house, and that all inquiries concerning his origin and residence would be in vain. In reply to all the questions addressed to him by individuals and the police, a few unmeaning words and incessant moans were all that he could utter, and he pointed with marks of exhaustion, to his blistered feet. Meat, which was offered to restore him, he rejected with visible horror; but eagerly swallowed some bread and water; and on being conducted to the stable, stretched himself upon the straw and fell into a sleep so profound, that he could scarcely be awakened. His feet were as soft as the palms of his hands; his gait was that of a child, just beginning to step; and it was only with intense suffering that he could walk. His senses seemed to be locked up in torpor; and a wooden horse, brought to him by a soldier, in consequence of his frequent repetition of the German word for horse, 'ross! ross!' was the first and only object which seemed to excite interest. He seated himself by it, 'with a countenance smiling sweetly through his tears,' and passed hours and days, in moving, and feeding, and ornamenting it, as if it were the only being which called forth his social feelings.

It will be easily believed that such an appearance would excite intense curiosity. It was a case which set at defiance all the former interrogations and arrangements of a German government; and it was difficult to decide whether he belonged to the asylum for idiocy, or the alms house, or to the police office and the prison. After vain efforts to elicit something from him as to his residence or connections, to which he replied only in the same piteous and unintelligible phrases, he was committed to a tower over one of the gates, under the care of a humane jailer, and appears to have enjoyed all the comforts of which his case admitted. Common sense soon relaxed the severity of the law; and he was received into the family of the jailer, as a deserted, helpless child, and under the instruction of his children, *began to learn to talk!*

He was visited by crowds, who taxed their ingenuity in examining the poor youth, and wearied him almost to torture, by their inquisitorial efforts to discover something.—But they could only ascertain that he was an infant of adult age—in the expressive language of a London Reviewer, an example of 'youth without childhood.' He attempted, like an infant, to seize every glittering object which he saw, and cried if he was forbidden; and even when a lighted candle was placed before him, he tried to grasp the beautiful flame. In the midst of this seeming infancy, however, his guardians were astonished, on putting a pencil into his hand, that he could form letters distinctly. He filled a sheet with elementary characters and syllables, and closed by covering a page with the name—'KASPAR HAUSER.'

This discovery of his name, usually so important in the records of a police office, furnished no clue to the mystery which enveloped this singular being. Destitute of the conception, as well as the names, of the most common objects, and averse to all the common customs and conveniences and necessaries of life, there seemed no alternative, in the language of his biographer, but to regard him as the inhabitant of some distant planet, or as one buried from his birth, and now just emerged into the world. Imagination was tortured to devise some mode of accounting for his character and appearance. Some dreamed of an experiment, made by modern theorists, to ascertain the state of a mind, left to advance to maturity in utter ignorance of the world, and thus realizing the fancy picture of a German story. Others supposed him the heir of some estate or diadem, of which he was unlawfully deprived. Others still conjectured, that this difficult and dangerous plan of burying alive, had been adopted to conceal the crimes attending his birth.

Such were the conjectures floating on the public mind in reference to this singular being, when we left Germany, unable to vary our route so far as to visit Nuremberg. It was not until subsequent education had enabled Caspar to clothe his own ideas in words, that any light was thrown upon his early history; and the following account, derived from the work whose title is at the head of this article, comprises all his recollections of childhood and youth:

"He neither knows who he is, nor where his home is. It was only at Nuremberg that he came into the world. Here he first learnt that, besides himself and 'the man with whom he had always been,' there existed other men and other creatures. As long as he can recollect he has always lived in a hole, (a small low apartment which he sometimes calls a cage,) where he had always sat 'upon the ground, with bare feet, and clothed only with a shirt and a pair of breeches. In this apartment he never heard a sound, whether produced by a man, by an animal, or by any thing else. He never saw the heavens, nor did there ever appear a brightening (daylight) such as at Nuremberg. He never perceived any difference between day and night, and much less did he ever get a sight of the beautiful lights in the heavens. Whenever he awoke from sleep, he found a loaf of bread and a pitcher of water by him. Sometimes this water had a bad taste;* whenever this was the case, he could no longer keep his eyes open, but was compelled to fall asleep; and, when he afterwards awoke, he found that he had a clean shirt on, and that his nails had been cut. He never saw the face of the man who brought his meat and drink. In his hole he had two wooden horses, and several ribbons. With these horses he had always amused himself as long as he was awake; and his only occupation was, to make them run by his side and to fix or tie the ribbons about them in different positions. Thus, one day had passed as the others; but he had never felt the want of any thing, had never been sick, and—once only excepted—had never felt the sensation of pain. Upon the whole, he had been much happier there than in the world, where he was obliged to suffer so much. How long he had continued to live in this situation he knew not; for he had had no knowledge of time. He knew not when, or how he came there. Nor had he any recollection of ever having been in a different situation, or in any other than in that place. The man with whom he had always been, never did him any harm. Yet one day, shortly before he was taken away,—when he had been running his horse too hard, and had made too much noise, the man came and struck him upon his arm with a stick, or a piece of wood; this caused the wound which he brought with him to Nuremberg.

"Pretty nearly about the same time, the man once came into his prison, placed a small table over his feet, and spread something white upon it, which he now knows to have been paper; he then came behind him, so as not to be seen by him, took hold of his hand, and moved it backwards and forwards on the paper, with a thing (a lead pencil) which he had stuck between his fingers. He (Hauser) was then ignorant of what it was; but he was mightily pleased, when he saw the black figures which began to appear upon the white paper. When he felt that his hand was free, and the man was gone from him, he was so much pleased with this new discovery, that he could never grow tired of drawing these figures repeatedly upon the paper. This occupation almost made him neglect his horses, although he did not know what these characters signified. The man repeated his visits in the same manner, several times."

"Another time, the man came again, lifted him from the place where he lay, placed him on his feet, and endeavored to teach him to stand."

At his final appearance the man took him over his shoulders, carried him, as he expressed it, up a hill, and brought him to Nuremberg. His recollections of his journey are very indistinct, and the fact that he sinks into a death-like sleep when he rides in a wagon, leaves it entirely uncertain in what way he was conveyed. After many ineffectual examinations, often leading to error, nothing remained but to provide the best means for alleviating his misfortunes, and supplying, in some degree, the loss of his years of childhood and youth, with the faint hope, that time might enable him to furnish a clue to his origin.†

The state of nervous excitement and disease, produced by the multitude of new objects and ideas that crowded upon him, emerging thus suddenly from darkness and solitude, led the police to exclude all visiters, and place Caspar in the family of Professor Daumer of the Nuremberg gmynasium, to receive such an education as he needed.

*Probably water mixed with opium.

†In recent newspapers, we find the following paragraph:

"*Caspar Hauser.* The mystery which hung about the origin and early life of this extraordinary young man, is said to be in a way of explanation. It seems according to an account which we find in an English periodical, that Caspar Hauser was the fruit of an illicit amour; that a priest, the reputed father, took charge of the child from the moment of its birth, and finally inclosed it in a subterraneous hole or vault, in a convent where he was residing; that thus imprisoned and shut out from all human intercourse, the unhappy being passed his existence until within a day or two of his being found, as related in the history of his life which has been published, when the priest being compelled to quit the convent, and having no other place of concealment at hand, released and left the boy to has fate. The chain of circumstantial evidence, by which thus much of the story has been made out, is so well put together, as to leave little doubt that the true elucidation has been hit upon. The above outline has been communicated in conversation, by M. Kluber, the celebrated writer on Public Law, who first discovered and is still following the clue. When he has thoroughly sifted the matter, it is expected that he will favor the public with a memoir on the subject!"

From the remarks made by Mr. Webster, on introducing his bill to prolong the existence of the Bank of the United States, we copy the following eloquent passage:

"There never was a moment in which so many individuals felt their own private interest to be directly affected by what has been done, and what is to be done. There never was a moment, therefore, in which so many straining eyes were turned towards Congress. It is universally felt by every one, that this is a case in which the acts of Government come directly home to him, and produce either good or evil, every hour, upon his personal and private condition. And how is the public expectation met? How is this intense, this agonized expectation answered? I am grieved to say, I am ashamed to say, it is answered by declamation against the Bank, as a monster, by loud cries against moneyed aristocracy, by pretended zeal for a hard money system, and by professions of favor and regard for the poor.—The poor! We are waging war for the benefit of the poor! We slay that monster the Bank, that we may defeat the unjust purposes of the rich, and elevate and protect the poor! And what is the effect of all this?—What happens to the poor, and all the middling classes in consequence of this warfare? Where are they? Are they well fed, well clothed, well employed, independent, happy and grateful? They are all at the feet of the capitalists. They are in the jaws of usury. If there be hearts of stone in human bosoms, they are at the mercy of those who have such hearts in their breasts. Look to the rate of interest, mounting to twenty, thirty, fifty per cent. Sir, this measure of Government has transferred millions upon millions of hard-earned property, in the form of extra interest, from the industrious classes to the capitalist—from the poor to the rich. And this is called putting down a moneyed aristocracy! Sir, there are thousands of families who have diminished not their luxuries, not their amusements, but their meat and their bread, that they might be able to save their credit, by paying enormous interest. And there are other thousands who, having lost their employment have lost every thing, and who yet hear, amidst the bitterness of their anguish, that the great motive of Government is kindness to the poor.

It is difficult, sir, to restrain one's indignation, when, to so much keen distress, there is added so much which has the appearance of mere mockery. Sir, let the system of the Administration go on, and we shall soon not know our country. We shall see a new America. On the map where these United States have stood, we shall behold a country that will be strange to us. We shall see a class of idle rich, and a class of idle poor; the former a handful, the latter a host. We shall no longer see a community of men, with spirits all active and stirring, contributing, all of them, to the public welfare, while they partake in it, pushing on their fortunes, and bettering their own condition, and helping to swell, at the same

time, the cup of the general prosperity to overflowing. We shall see no more of that credit, which reaches out its hand to honest enterprise; of that certainty of reward which cheers on labor to the utmost stretch of its sinews; of that personal and individual independence, which enables every man to say that no man is his master.—Sir, I will not look on the picture. I will not imagine what spectacle shall be exhibited, when this country not only halts, in her onward march, but recedes; when she tacks back in the long and rapid strides of her forward movement, obstructs credit, destroys enterprise, arrests commerce, and smothers manufactures.

Mr. President: I confess I find it difficult to respect the intelligence, and at the same time the motives, of those who alarm the People with the cry of danger to their liberties from the Bank. Do they see the same danger from other Banks? I think not.—With them, bank capital and bank credit is dangerous or harmless, according to circumstances. It is a lion, whose conduct and character appear to depend on his keeper. Under the control of this Government, it is fearful and dangerous; but under State authority it "roars as gently as a sucking dove; it roars as it were any nightingale."

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

The Supreme Court will adjourn to-day, after a long and very laborious term, a large number of causes having been disposed of. Opinions have been delivered in the following cases, since our last:

March 24.—Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered the Opinion of the Court on the appeal from Pitt Superior Court of Law, in the case of Den on demise of Carson *v.* Baker, affirming the judgment below in favor of defendant.

Daniel, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Robert Vanhook, Chairman &c. *v.* Barnett & Williams, from Person, reversing the judgment below, and ordering a new trial. Also, the Opinion of the Court in the case of Augustus Moore *v.* Collins & Rascoe, from Chowan, reversing the judgment below, and ordering a new trial. Also, the Opinion of the Court in the suit in Equity, from Lenoir, of Isaac Coleman *v.* Ruffin Grainger, adm'r, &c. declaring the intestate's estate liable for the value of certain slaves, and directing an account to be taken.

March 25.—Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered the Opinion of the Court in the two suits of Jacob White's administrator *v.* John C. White, and in the suits of the same plaintiff against David White and against Josiah Nicholson, reversing the judgments below, and ordering new trials.

Daniel, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court in the suit in Equity from Granville. Robert F. P. Jones *v.* Benjamin Bullock and Moses Jones, directing an account to be taken of the administration of the assets of Rudford Gooch, the intestate of the plaintiff.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Kerr *v.* Cowen & Conner, from Iredell, directing that the Injunction shall be dissolved as to the sum of $243 41, with interest, according to the law of Georgia, at the rate of 8 per centum from the 4th of May, 1827, until paid, and perpetuated to the residue of the judgment complained of.

Ruffin, Chief-Justice, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Betsy Redmond *v.* Agents of the New Garden Monthly Meeting and others, from Guilford, affirming the former interlocutory decree, overruling the exceptions to the report of the Master, and rendering a final decree for the complainant.

March 26.—Ruffin, Chief-Justice, delivered the Judgment of the Court, in the two suits in Equity of Miller and Wife and others *v.* Chambers, from Rowan, on the exceptions to the Report of the Master, sustaining some of the exceptions and overruling others. Also, the Opinion of the Court in the case of Sam. Clark *v.* Maj. John Clark and Wife and others, in Equity, from Beaufort, making a decree in favor of the Plaintiff and ordering an account to be taken.

March 29.—Ruffin, Chief-Justice, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Atelia Whitted and others *v.* James Webb, from Orange, dismissing the Petition of the Complainants, because they do not appear to have any interest in the matters whereof they seek an account. Dismission without prejudice.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Sellers *v.* Bryan and others, from Sampson, dismissing the bill of the complainant.

Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Joseph H. Watson *v.* Hatch & Munford, from Jones, declaring the plaintiff entitled to the payment of the legacy charged, and directing its amount with interest to be ascertained.

EFFECTS OF A BANK FAILURE.

The subjoined vivid account of the suspension of payment by the Bank of Maryland, taken from Mr. Niles's Weekly Register of Saturday last, affords us some facts by which we may estimate what would have been the effect of the failure of the Bank of the United States, had the Kitchen Cabinet and the Government Directors of that same Bank succeeded in their conspiracy to *break* it, and also of what would be the effect of the failure of *all* those who deal extensively on credit, and who, the Delegates of the People have been instructed from high authority, "*ought* to break." Appalling as such a state of things would be, however, as a general annihilation of the system of public and private credit, it would be the prelude to evils greater still.

When this news reached the morning steamboat for Philadelphia, [on Monday morning] some of the intended passengers rushed on shore, "as though she had been on fire," as a gentleman present remarked to us—and, by 8 o'clock, A M. South street, (in which the bank of Maryland is, or *was*, located) was filled with an anxious and distressed multitude, some of whom were females! The crowd increased—but 9 o'clock arrived, and the door remained shut. This bank had heavy deposites on certificates bearing interest, and we think it probable that a larger amount of its notes were in the *local* circulation than the aggregate of all the rest of our banks, though its capital was only 300,000 dollars'—and it is very possible that from 25 to 30,000 dollars in its bills were paid away, in wages to working people, last Saturday evening, when they were offered and received in good faith! A large crowd remained before the door until even 10 or 11 o'clock at night, chiefly of the poorer classes of the people; and yet, to their lasting honor be it said, no act of violence was attempted, though "curses loud and deep" were uttered against "the experiment" which is now going on. As soon as the other banks opened, "runs" were made upon them all, for small sums in coin—which were promptly and good-humoredly satisfied; and hundreds of persons were seen in the streets carrying off parcels of specie. The press at the *Union Bank* was by far the greatest—there was a constant crowd before the door until about 4 o'clock, when all who presented a claim against that bank being quieted, the doors were closed and the people retired, peaceably. This is the deposite bank; but, like the rest of the banks of this city, (except the *Susquehannah* and the *Maryland*, which have failed,) had a small and well guarded circulation compared with its means; but a belief was generally (though erroneously) entertained, that it had some close and intimate connexion with the Bank of Maryland, and would be involved in a common fate. A few small deposites were also withdrawn; but the resources of the Bank were ample. On Tuesday there were light demands on most of the banks, and a considerable press again at the Union; but the alarm rapidly subsided, and, perhaps, the specie in the banks (generally) that evening, was greater than it had been before the "run" commenced, many persons who held quantities of coin freely depositing it; and the office of the Bank of the United States behaved nobly, being willing to extend the use of its means on the emergency—for the demand on this bank was insignificant; and, at some of other banks "*Uncle Sam's money was preferred to coin.*" On Wednesday, though many gloomy faces were seen in the streets, there was no general excitement. Extra demands for coin were still made; but many returned on deposite that which had previously withdrawn. Some engagements were violated, however, that would have been kept, if the Bank of Maryland had not stopped payment; but the amount was not large. On Thursday extra demands for specie were still made; but no new difficulty has since occurred, or is just now expected, so far as we are informed.

ON THE DEPOSITE QUESTION.

The following portion of the Report of a Committee of Citizens of Newcastle County, Delaware, who were appointed to convey a memorial to Washington, gives an account of their interview with the President of the United States; and is published, as early as we could give it a place, at the request of one of the parties concerned:

"The President received the Delegation courteously, and treated them politely during the interview, which continued about three quarters of an hour. It was distinctly stated to him, soon after their introduction, that the Delegation did not intend to enter into any discussion as to the policy or legality of the late measures of the Executive respecting the Bank of the United States, but to ascertain what was contemplated, or what course would be adopted, for the relief of the country, in the present deranged state of the currency. The President, instead of replying to this inquiry, commenced a vehement denunciation of the Bank of the United States, and dwelt for some time on that topic with manifestations of strong feeling.

"He said that *no power* should ever induce him to restore the deposites to the Bank, or to assent to the recharter of the present Bank, or the chartering of any Bank out of the District of Columbia. He said, using the third instead of the first person, as he frequently did during the interview, "Andrew Jackson will never restore the deposites to that monster of corruption;" that all the services he had rendered the country would be lost, would go for nothing, if the Bank were not put down; that the monster must be strangled, or it would destroy the Government and the liberties of the people; that Andrew Jackson would rather suffer ten Spanish inquisitions than recharter the Bank; that posterity would bless him for his service to the country in destroying the institution.

"Desiring to know in what manner the operations of the State banks were to be controlled, so as to prevent their issues of small notes, the President was requested to inform the delegation on that point. He answered, that as the strength and credit of the United States Bank were owing solely to its being the depository of the public moneys, and its notes being received in payment of debts due to the United States, the same strength and credit would be given to certain State banks, where the public deposites should be placed; that all the banks thus employed will be prohibited from issuing any notes under twenty, or at least under ten dollars, and also from receiving the bills of other banks that do not come into the measure, and from dealing with them in any way whatever. In this way, all the State banks which refuse to regulate their issues, as required, will be broken up: that a single bank in the interior of each State will, under the proposed system, be sufficient to accommodate the mercantile interest. This scheme, the President said, could be enforced with the aid of 'a little legislation.' He several times spoke of this financial scheme as an experiment; said that he had no doubt of the success of his experiment,' and that he was 'determined to continue his experiment until the people decided otherwise.' He said that farmers did not need a bank; ought to have nothing to do with banks; that none but merchants required them, and that there was no necessity for them except in large commercial towns; that the effect of his measures would be to break the country banks; that it would be a benefit to the people to break them; that his experiment would prevent persons doing business on credit or false capital, which he alleged was a great injury and productive of a great loss to laborers.

"The President was, in a respectful manner, reminded that the Delegation had not called to discuss with him the subject of the removal of the deposites, or the rechartering of the Bank; that there was not, and never had been, a branch of the U. S. Bank in the State of Delaware; that the people of that State had no interest in the Bank, further than the importance of the institution in giving to the country a sound currency; and that the Delegation simply wished to ascertain, if the President thought proper to communicate, what measures were to be adopted for the relief of the country. The President observed that he would frankly communicate his determination on that subject; and stated, that he intended continuing the public deposites in the State Banks, as the fiscal agents of the Government; that he would give the country a sound currency, a better currency than the Bank of the U. States; that he would bring the currency to that condition where the sages of the Constitution found it, and where they left it; that the laboring classes were injured by paper money; that the national debt and the pauperism of England are the results of the paper money system; that his object was to introduce a metalic currency like that of France and Spain; that in France there had been but one Bank, now he believed there were three; and that, in those countries, the laborer got the full value of his labor by being paid in specie; that a metalic currency must be introduced for the common purposes of life, and Banks must exist only for the convenience of the mercantile community; this object will be effected by driving from circulation all Bank notes under ten, then under twenty, and finally, if the plan worked well, all under fifty dollars.

"The President, in the latter part of the interview, denied that there was any actual distress except among those, in large cities, who traded or did business on credit or borrowed capital; that the people generally, or the laboring classes, do not suffer; that the only sufferers are brokers and stock speculators, and those who have overtraded, or traded on borrowed capital; and *those who trade on borrowed capital ought to break;* that many of the failures now occurring are political failures; that the failure of S. & M. Allen was a political failure, intended to operate on the State of Pennsylvania, by preventing the taking of the State loan; that he had said so at the time, and he was now convinced of this; because the United States Bank had set S & M. Allen on their feet again; that many were now failing because they find that now is a good time to break; that the people of the United States have extended their trade and credit too far, so that much of their capital is merely 'ideal;' that in the City of Washington, for instance, although things appear prosperous, nearly all the property is under mortgages and liens to the banks, and that there are not more than five solvent men in it.

"The delegation, for the purpose of knowing what influence a majority of Congress might have upon the action of the President, inquired what would be his course in case the Representatives of the People should decide in opposition to his plans. The answer of the President manifested a fixed determination not to give way in the slightest degree to the will of Congress. Andrew Jackson, said he, will never return the deposites—Andrew Jackson will never grant a charter to this, or any other National Bank, and the only way in which it can possibly be done, will be by a majority of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress.

"A doubt being expressed by a member of the delegation, whether the State Banks could be so organized as to equalize the currency in all parts of the Union, as well as the Bank of the U. States had done, the President said it would be a very easy matter—that, for instance, the deposite Bank at Nashville had nothing to do but to establish its credit at the deposite Bank in Philadelphia, and then the bills of the former will be at par in the latter place. And this she has already done. The delegation, presuming that no further information was to be obtained, rose to depart, and, after taking leave of the President, he said: 'Go home—go home, gentlemen, and tell your People to do like me—work a little harder, and be a little more economical.'"

The following extract from a late Speech of Mr. Wilde of Georgia, settles beyond all doubt, the correctness of the reports which have been made of the President's recent conversations.

"Sir, said Mr. Wilde, I desire to be distinctly understood, I take no pleasure in repeating the description of scenes calculated to discredit our country and its institutions. But the time is past for reserve and delicacy. We must speak the truth. It should be the truth only, however; and, if the people cannot get at that, it shall not be my fault. Sir, the report of the Philadelphia committee has been impugned as the offspring of party spleen. The general concurrence of all the reports is a presumption in favor of their general correctness. The high personal character of the individuals who composed those delegations, is a guarantee for the truth of any statement they would make; but we have here an opportunity of obtaining distinct and direct evidence. The honorable gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. Heath,) long a devoted friend of the President, but more, I am sure, the friend of truth than the friend of any man, accompanied that delegation. I regret to perceive that the gentleman, usually so diligent in his attendance on this House, is not, at this moment, in his seat. It was my wish to have inquired of him whether the statement given by the Baltimore delegation was, in every important particular, substantially true'

[Just then Mr. Heath entered, and Mr. Wilde repeating his observations—

Mr. Heath said he was himself present at the interview between the President of the United States and the delegation from Baltimore, and he had no hesitation in asserting, so far as it relates to that interview, that their report was substantially correct in every particular. In addition, he would remark that he had been long acquainted with the gentlemen composing that delegation, and he knew them to be incapable of appending their names to any statement of the correctness of which they were not well assured. They were neither office-holders nor office hunters, and, therefore, could have had no motive in lending themselves to any misrepresentation of facts.]

Mr. Wilde continued: he rejoiced that they had thus at last obtained authentic evidence of the President's language and opinions.

Among the extraordinary delusions under which the chief Executive officer seems to labor, one not the least extraordinary, is that the Bank of the U. States has withdrawn THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS of dollars, during the last autumn, from the South and West. Now, sir, it is known to every one, but the President, that the whole reductions of the Bank, from the first of October to the first of March, was short of FOUR MILLIONS!

From the Chapel Hill Harbinger.

From the "Letter from the Post Master General, transmitting a statement of the net amount of postage accruing in each State, and Territory, &c. for the year ending on the 31st March 1833, we make several extracts which will no doubt be acceptable to our readers.

The following statement shews the greatest amount of postage received at any one of the Post Offices in each State and Territory of the Union.

Portland,	$5,195 67	St. Louis,	$6,989 00
Portsmouth,	1,976 65	Little Rock,	619 04
Burlington,	1,351 38	Nashville,	5,490 79
Boston,	69,893 76	Louisville,	10,701 78
Providence,	9,954 59	Cincinnati,	20,140 31
New Haven,	7,743 80	Detroit,	2,884 05
New York,	179,732 77	Indianapolis,	959 52
Newark C. H.	4,483 57	Jacksonville,	956 53
Philadelphia,	112,789 45	Savannah,	14,896 44
Wilmington,	2.349 58	Tallahassee,	1,695 31
Baltimore,	58,643 22	Mobile,	9,821 08
Washington c'y	6,082 25	Natchez,	4,884 24
Richmond,	19,778 80	New Orleans,	34,361 93
Charleston,	29,339 60		

The statement below shews the amount received at some of the principal Post Offices in North Carolina:

Wilmington,	$3,206 72	Halifax,	$521 11
Washington,	1,062 73	Lincolnton,	335 96
Newbern,	1,665 74	Louisburg,	460 26
Raleigh,	2,466 62	Oxford,	393 45
Fayetteville,	1,972 14	Hillsborough,	816 15
Chapel Hill,	428 36	Salisbury,	499 48
Charlotte,	910 66	Tarborough,	514 83
Edenton,	823 38	Warrenton,	484 25
Elizabeth City,	946 20	Wadesborough,	379 18

The annexed gives the net amount collected in each State and Territory:

Maine,	$40,924 53	Georgia,	$75,420 07
N. Hampshire,	21,329 71	Florida Ter.	7,306 45
Vermont,	22,685 56	Alabama,	37,682 58
Mass.	154,444 45	Mississippi,	22,430 93
R. Island,	17,686 44	Louisiana,	46,718 43
Connecticut,	48,341 39	Arkansas Ter.	3,733 11
New York,	400,694 05	Tennessee,	41,402 33
New Jersey,	30,365 07	Kentucky,	49,511 44
Pennsylvania	229,305 98	Ohio,	86,171 84
Delaware,	6,390 98	Michigan Ter.	9,615 72
Maryland,	81,577 73	Indiana,	18,146 48
D. of Colum.	15,731 71	Illinois,	12,350 88
Virginia,	109,990 16	Missouri,	17,648 53
N. Carolina,	35,722 53		
S. Carolina,	58,004 34	Grand tot.	$1,701,332 71

A highly respectable gentleman of New Jersey, happened, not long since, to be in London, and while there had an interview with Rothschild himself. Among other remarks of that shrewd capitalist, on the occasion, was this: "When you return to the United States, tell President Jackson, from me, that he has done more by his financial measures to ruin the credit of the U. States in Europe, than a war of ten years."

John McLean.—Every mail brings fresh evidence of the advancing popularity of this sage of the West. Every popular movement that has taken place on the subject of the Presidency, has been in his favor. Ohio is devoted to him. The McLean candidate for Governor will be elected by a majority of from 15 to 20,000. Pennsylvania is equally fixed. There have been ten or a dozen Democratic meetings nominating Mr. McLean for the Presidency. He will combine in his support all who are opposed to the corrupt sway of the kitchen cabinet; and will be elected by a majority greater than that of Jackson in 1828.

Philadelphia Intelligencer.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 2.

Tribute of Respect.—Yesterday afternoon the honorable Daniel Webster arrived in this city, on his way to Boston. In the evening he was invited to visit the Exchange, on entering which he was received by a very large concourse of citizens, in the most enthusiastic manner, with *nine cheers for Daniel Webster and the Constitution.* After passing round the rooms, he retired with his friends, amidst the cheers and applause of an almost impenetrable crowd, which by this time had nearly filled the building.

The meeting last evening at the *Masonic Hall*, of the occupations and trades more immediately connected with commerce, was indeed overwhelming. *Thousands*, literally *thousands* were unable to approach the great Hall, which itself was closely packed. The speeches and resolutions, and the spirit and impulse of the whole proceedings, were such as afford the surest warrant of success, in the contest of next week—*and success here is the rescue of the Constitution.*

N. Y. American.

Further Fruits of "the Experiment."—Poughkeepsie, at the election for Supervisor just held, *the Anti-Jackson majority was* 140! Last year the majority for the Jackson candidates was 150.

There were 300 more votes given at this election than ever before on a similar occasion.

The spirit is up.

In Hudson and in Newberg, too, our tickets are successful—details not known.

New York will *not* be pawned by the monied oligarchy of Albany, nor trampled under foot by the *Tories and Despots* at Washington.

Oliver Goldsmith redivivus.—We perceive by the Halifax, N. S. Journal, that *Oliver Goldsmith* is about to publish a poem, entitled THE RISING VILLAGE. There would be nothing extraordinary in such an annunciation were it not for the circumstance that the author is a descendant of Oliver Goldsmith, whose name he bears, and to whose celebrated poem, the *Deserted Village*, the new work is intended to form the sequel. The new Oliver Goldsmith takes the wanderers from the "Deserted Village" into a new country, and there establishes them in the *Rising Village*. He will have to sustain himself against a fearful amount of public expectation; but if Mr. Goldsmith possesses any portion of his predecessor's genius, the new performance must be very interesting.—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

Punctuality.—A committee of eight gentlemen had appointed to meet at 12 o'clock. Seven of them were punctual; but the eighth came bustling in with apologies for being a quarter of an hour behind the time. "The time," said he, "passed away without my being aware of it; I had no idea of its being so late," &c. A Quaker present said, "Friend, I am not clear that we should admit thy apology. It were matter of regret that thou shouldst have wasted thine own quarter of an hour; but here are seven besides thyself whose time thou hast also consumed, amounting in the whole to two hours, and one-eighth of it only was *thine own property.*"

In our last paper we published a receipt for the Rheumatism, which was simply this—"Take a strip of gum elastic and tie it around the joints affected. This would not endanger life, and was well worthy the experiment." So we said. It was tried upon a gentleman in this place, who had resorted to almost every other remedy, and to his surprise, had the desired effect. In fact he was so much reduced by this disease as to lose the use of his limbs, and in making the experiment, he has not only been relieved of the pain and weakness so incident to its nature, but is finally gaining and enjoying nearly the wonted strength of his system. We recommend the remedy.

Lebanon Gaz.

The Editor of the *Boston Gazette* has seen a letter from Calcutta, dated the 28th November. The markets were in a bad condition. The failure of Ferguson & Co. for $20,000,000 had produced a panic and much distress. The letter says confidence has been entirely destroyed, and business at a dead stand. The failures at Calcutta since 1829, are estimated at ninety six millions five hundred thousand dollars, viz: Palmer & Co. 300 lacs of rupees, equal to 20,000,000 dollars; Alexander & Co. 480 lacs; Mackintosh & Co. 340; Cohen & Co. 300; and Ferguson & Co. 400.

A marriage lately took place in Connecticut, neither of the parties to which were over *ten years old.* The parents of both parties had given their consent.

Rice Garland has been elected a Representative in Congress from Louisiana, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Bullard.

☞ We understand that a report prevails in the country that the small Pox exists in Wilmington. The report is utterly false.

Wilmington Press.

Baltimore, April 1.

We understand that a clear majority of the whole voters of the 5th Congressional District, have signed the instructions to Mr. Isaac McKim, requiring him either to vote for the future deposite of the public money in the Bank of the United States, or to resign his seat.

What will the People, who are doubtless attached to their Constitution, and who are not yet disposed to surrender *all power* into the hands of one man, say to the following exhibition of malevolence and rage in the official paper of yesterday?

"This attempt [the recent vote of the Senate] to impeach the Chief Magistrate, is, in fact, nothing more than giving the *sanction* of a *majority, made up*, in part, of *notorious stipendiaries* of the Bank, to the *shameless libel*, first put forth by the purchased press of the Corporation, and afterwards specially recognised as of Bank origin, by receiving the confirmation of the manifesto issued by the Board of Directors itself. The coalition in the Senate cannot raise, by all its labored oratory, the grave and formal resolution it has so solemnly adopted, above the level of the miserable libel which formed its embryo in Webb's newspaper." "The *result* [the adoption of the resolution] is *the triumph of perfidy.*"

Can any citizen of manly or patriotic feeling look upon this daring attempt to dragoon and overawe a co-ordinate branch of the National Legislature, with any other feeling than that of unmixed abhorrence?—Is there one so disciplined for bondage and worthy of chains, as to read this undisguised denunciation of the august body to whom the highest Legislative and Executive powers have been confided, without feeling every fibre glow with honest indignation.

The violence of language thus used, by the Organ of the Executive, towards a co-ordinate branch of the Government, not having power over the purse and the sword, and which has simply pronounced a deliberate judgment upon an Executive act submitted to it for ratification and approval, affords one more (and an alarming) symptom of the spirit which unhappily sways the Executive Branch of the Government. It is not for the purpose of commenting on the outrage thus done to the Senate that we have quoted it. To enlarge upon it, would be to insult the understandings of our readers: but it is fit that they should know in what manner the assembled States of this Union, as represented in the Senate, are insulted and vilified in the journal which is known to be in the confidence of the President of the United States.—*Nat. Int.*

The passing of Mr. Clay's Resolutions by so large a majority in the Senate, though not unexpected, is nevertheless an event too important not to be dwelt upon for a moment.

By a vote of 28 to 18, it has been pronounced by a Senate—than which, an abler one has not adorned our Legislative Halls—that the reasons given by Secretary Taney for the removal of the Deposites, *are not satisfactory.*

By a vote of 26 to 20, it has been in like manner pronounced, that the President's proceedings in relation to the public revenue, *are in derogation of the Constitution.*

The Senators who changed their votes on the two questions, were Mr. *King*, of Georgia, and Mr. *Hendricks*, of Indiana, who voted in the affirmative in the first instance.

Mr. *Bell*, of New Hampshire, and Mr. *Chambers*, of Maryland, who are absent, would have been in the majority on both questions.

When we consider the names, the acknowledged talents, and the views heretofore so opposite, of many of the distinguished Senators, who have on this occasion united in what must be considered a vote of censure on, and remonstrance against, an unauthorized exercise of Executive power, the decision will be received by the nation as conclusive on the matter in issue. Indeed, in the very fact that public men, entertaining opinions so variant on constitutional points—as, for instance, Messrs. Preston, Leigh and Calhoun, on the one side, and Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Clayton and Webster, on the other, while, perhaps, Mr. Clay and others differ in some views from both—we find the strongest evidence that the course of the Executive in regard to the public revenue, is so plainly unwarranted, that men not interested in, or blinded by, the party calculations which dictated the measure, can differ respecting it.

These resolutions, not being joint resolutions, but expressive merely of the opinions of the Senate, no action on them can, or will be taken by the House. How they may decide as to the Secretary's reasons, remains to be seen. Mean while, the fact is potent, that—the Secretary's reasons having been condemned by one House,—*they are not "satisfactory to Congress,"* as to be valid they must be.—*N. Y. American.*

The Baltimore American states that the panic occasioned by the failure of the Bank of Maryland, and the consequent run on the Banks, had wholly subsided.

The President and Directors of the Union Bank (the deposite bank) under their respective signatures, and in reference to the remarks of Mr. Clay, in the Senate on Tuesday, declare—

There is no foundation whatever for the rumor that any other connection has ever existed between the Bank of Maryland and the Union Bank of Maryland, than has existed between the Union Bank of Maryland and other banks in the city of Baltimore.

It is not a fact that "in consequence of any (supposed) connexion between the Union Bank of Maryland and the Bank of Maryland, a Treasury draft or Treasury drafts to the amount of $150,000 (or for any other amount,) have in the course of the last few days been furnished to the Union Bank of Maryland by the Secretary of the Treasury."—No such drafts having been received since October last. Nor has there been any occasion for such funds; the means of the Union Bank being amply sufficient to discharge all the claims against it, as they may be demanded.

There is no contradiction yet of the statement, that the Treasury advanced the money directly, to the Bank of Maryland.

N. Y. Amer.

The Rail Road.—We understand that the weekly receipts of the Rail Road Company, now exceed the expenses by several hundred dollars, although the Locomotives are running only on alternate days. Several new Engines are momentarily expected, which will enable them to run daily, and will, of course, add materially to the receipts. Under these circumstances, they may expect that a handsome dividend will be declared in July next. We are highly gratified to learn that arrangements are in progress, by which the Company are to contract to carry the Mail between the city and Augusta.—*Charleston Courier.*

The Montgomery (Alabama) Journal says that the Branch Bank at that place has received a proposition from the Secretary of the Treasury to make it the depository of the public money for that part of the State; but the Bank, after mature deliberation on the subject, determined that it could not consistently with the interests of the institution, and without a violation of its charter, accede to the terms proposed by the Secretary.

There is undeniable justness in the following observations of the Washington Telegraph:

"*The Girard Bank.*—The Girard Bank threatens the Girard Bank, that they shall insist upon not retaining any money in future, the Government deposite, "not the indulgence of a day, nor of an hour shall be allowed," to pay the deposites received. It declares that "no more" shall be paid to the *safety* or convenience of the Bank. We here see the condition on which these banks are placed, by entering into the service of the Van Buren Kitchen Cabinet. They must do as they are wanted to do, or their ruin would be sought with the utmost eagerness as they look forward to the fate of the Girard Bank, in case any of them should be unwilling to obey the behests of the Executive, to direct the movements of "the party," and that there be any one stupid enough to suppose that if any of these deposite banks should be unwilling to subserve the views of those who furnish the President with opinions to govern, would not immediately be made the victims of executive vengeance.

The Locomotive Engine "Lycoming" on her last trip from Blakely to Pennsylvania (60 miles) carried in six hours and a half, (including stoppages every ten miles) the train consisting of two coaches, the mail and 16 wagons, laden with 161 bales Cotton, 30 hhds. and 38 boxes Tobacco, which loading, including passengers and mail, weighed not less than 100,000 pounds. The greatest ascent of the road is 80 feet to a mile.

FOREIGN.

New York, April 2.

We have London papers of 26th February, by the *Roscoe.*

Paris accounts are to the 23d—[illegible] expressed for the stability of the throne of Louis Philippe. Lyons was in a state of great disturbance, from the workmen striking out for wages. Louis Philippe issued an edict—foolish, because tending to [illegible] hostility, without answering any [illegible] purpose—to close the theatre at [illegible] The edict is justified upon old usages up from the Bonaparte and Bourbon [illegible]

From Spain there is no special [illegible] cept the resolute refusal of the [illegible] permit *Mina* to return to Spain.

From Portugal the intelligence is [illegible] guel's troops were descending the [illegible] of the Tagus, and might thence [illegible] bon. The war there is not by any [illegible] ended.

The Gazette de France of the 13th [illegible] has this paragraph, of painful interest [illegible] mericans.

"General Lafayette is still confined by [illegible] illness. He does not leave his bed, and his physicians forbid all but his intimate friends to enter his apartment."

Gen. Lafayette was still indisposed at [illegible] last dates from Paris.

The London Courier of the 24th [illegible] dicts a rumor circulating, that there [illegible] schism in the Cabinet.

London, Feb. 24.—The tumults at Marseilles have been suppressed, but [illegible] Lyons still continue, while in Paris [illegible] siderable degree of agitation prevails.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, February 14.—Though there was a fair amount of business done in Cotton [illegible] yet, owing to the increasing disposition [illegible] of holders of American to effect sales, [illegible] quoto a decline of fully 1-8d. per lb. in [illegible] tion.

Monday, February 24.—There was a [illegible] mand for Cotton in the early part of the week speculation, which was followed up by the [illegible] and a considerable business was done at an advance of ¼d to ¾d on new Boweds, ¾d on Sea Islands, per lb. on Surat, and at very full prices for [illegible] kinds. Within the last few days, however, [illegible] Boweds have been sold on lower terms, and [illegible] rate about ¼d per lb. higher than on this day week. The sales comprize 620 Sea Islands, at 14½d to 24d, with 70 stained, at 8d to 12d; 14,100 Bowed, 7 to 9d; 8,270 Orleans, 7¾d to 10¾d; 2,420 Mobile and Alabama, 7¼d to 9d; 1,680 Pernambuco, 9¾d to 11¼d; 1,400 Bahia, 8¼d to 9¾d; 1,750 Demerara, 8¾d to 10½d; 70 Demerara, 12¾d; 140 West India, 8¼d to 8¾d; 550 Carthagena, 6¾d to 6¾d, and 1,500 Surat, at 5¼d to 7¼ per lb. being together 32,550 bales, of which 9,500 were [illegible] can and 1,000 Surat have been on speculation, with 600 American and 100 Surat for shipment.

There was a good inquiry to-day, and 2,000 bags were sold at rather improving prices. The sales on Saturday were 2,500 bags.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

An arrival at Boston from St. Ubes [illegible] 20th, brings information that an express had arrived there from Lisbon the day previous, announcing that a great victory had been gained over the Miguelites, and that the rejoicings had taken place in consequence. The town was brilliantly illuminated. The apprehension *had been* felt at Lisbon on account of the proximity of a large Miguelite force, but they were now dispelled. The particulars we learn from the Boston [illegible]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, 1834.

e Wilmington Press speaks of an arti- the Observer of the 11th March as ," a "misrepresentation," &c. Judg- om the usual comity of the Editor of per, we have concluded, though the agh appears as Editorial, that it was red by another, and not so respectable son. Be that as it may, however, there othing false in the statement made by on the authority of a gentleman of Wil- on. The statement was, that the U. ngs at Smithville, had been paid off in ia Notes, which were at a discount. Press akes it for granted that we refer- st payment, up to the 1st of , and proceeds upon its own assump- this fact, to pronounce the statement Now the truth is, that we did not in- and did not state, *when* the payment ade. We published a fact, not before unicated to the public, with a view to out one of the many impositions prac- by "the Government," upon persons U. S. service. We did not know, id not care, when the payment was ; that was an immaterial circumstance; e *do know*, that it was an imposition *time* to plam off uncurrent money up- diers, mail contractors, &c. We now and the fact is admitted by the Press, he troops were paid up to the 1st No- r last, in Virginia notes, and that in ence of their complaints, the last , from Nov. 1, 1833, to March 1, was made in current money. This is ing all that we stated. And it is more- mitting, that "the Government" has ged to abandon, in one instance at miserable experiment upon the cur- of the country, by which ruin has been upon so many who lately were hap- possession of a competence.

ginia.—The County of Frederick, the e from which returns have been re- , has re-elected, by large majorities, ree Delegates to the Legislature, who, g the late session, voted that the remo- the Deposites was a usurpation of pow- This was formerly a strong Jackson ty.

NGRESS.—In our last we had only to give in a postscript the result of the upon Mr. Clay's resolutions. It is of uch importance to be thus passed over; erefore annex the entire proceedings e occasion:

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.

e Chair having called the Order of the eing upon the resolution reported by nance Committee, with the other reso- moved by Mr. Clay; and Mr. Clay resumed and concluded his speech— McKean, at the moment the ques- ere about to be taken, rose and said, intended to vote against both of the ons under consideration, for several s, but especially because they were ely censorious in their character, re calculated further to distract and the angry feelings which already ex- If the resolutions pass, they effect dy for the extreme distress, of which heard so much, nor do they point future legislation for that purpose.— es on these resolutions were not to be as evidence of what his cours would n a distinct proposition, granting re- a suffering community should be pre- .

e question was then taken upon agree- the first of the above mentioned reso- s, *in the following words:*

olved, That the reasons assigned by the Se- of the Treasury for the removal of the mo- the United States, deposited in the Bank of ited States and its branches, communicated ress on the 4th day of December, 1833, are factory and insufficient.

l the question upon agreeing to this ion was taken as follows:

AS—Messrs. Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Clay, . Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Kent, Georgia, Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Nau- ndexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rob- nsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, son, Tyler, Waggaman, Webster.—28.

YS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Forsyth, Grun- . Kane, King of Alabama, Linn, McKean, e, Morris, Robinson, Shepley, Tallmadge, n, White, Wilkins, Wright.—18.

the resolution was AGREED TO.

r. Clay, then, at the instance of some of iends, modified his resolution, so as to s follows:

ved, That the President, in the late Execu- eedings in relation to the public revenue, ken upon himself authority and power not by the Constitution and Laws, but in de- both.

the question being taken on agreeing esolution, it was decided as follows:

—Messrs. Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Clayton, ing, Frelinghuysen, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Sprague, South- rt, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggaman, Web- .

s—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Forsyth, Grun- Hill, Kane, King, of Alabama, King, ia, McKean, Moore, Morris, Robin- Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, White, Wilkins, ght—20

this resolution was also agreed to.

r. Mangum presented a memorial from ion of Wilkesborough, in North Caro- He stated that the memorial from the town, which he presented some days ayed for the restoration of the depo- and was against the recharter of the The present memorial prayed also restoration of the deposites, but said on the subject of the recharter of Bank.

Mangum also presented the pream- nd resolutions adopted at a meeting of izens of Mocksville, in the county e, North Carolina, praying for the ion of the deposites.

Mangum also presented a memorial m 560 citizens of Beaufort, North , praying for the restoration of the deposites. He stated that this county had heretofore been remarkable for its attachment to the Administration. He presented also a series of resolutions adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of the county. The memorial and resolutions were referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

The following appointments of Auctioneers were made yesterday by the Commissioners of Fayetteville, viz: Messrs. Willkings & Co., Messrs. T. Sandford & Co., and Mr. Amos Kimball.

Despatch.—The Steam Boat communication between this place and Wilmington is now as remarkable for its speed as the communication with the interior is for its impediments and delays. As an example, we refer the reader to the proper head, under which he will observe the accomplishment of two entire trips within the week, by each boat, under the disadvantage, too, of towboats and full loads.

Meetings of the People.—The last Halifax Advocate contains the proceedings at length of a large meeting of the citizens of Scotland Neck and its vicinity, at which Dr. Simmons J. Baker presided. Col. James H. Smith, Chairman of a Committee appointed for the purpose, reported a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That this meeting disapprove of the act of the Executive in causing the Public Deposites to be removed from the Bank of the United States where the constituted authority had placed them and pronounced them safe and were again to meet in a few weeks—that the reasons given by the Secretary are unsound and insufficient.

2. *Resolved*, That in the decided opinion of this meeting, the removal of the Deposites and the rechartering of the U. S. Bank are subjects entirely disconnected, and that the real question at issue is not "Bank or no Bank, but constitution or no constitution—Law or no Law."

3. *Resolved*, That this meeting are of belief, that the general distress that now pervades these United States arises from the act of the executive in removing said Deposites from the United States Bank.

4. *Resolved*, That the Constitution of the United States having secured to the people the right of remonstrance and petition, Public servants are bound to hear them with courtesy and respect when addressed in decent and respectful language.

5. *Resolved*, That the intemperate manner in which petitions have been received by the President, of this republic, is unbecoming the head of a Free Government.

6. *Resolved*, That, the assertion of the President, that those who are doing business on a borrowed capital (that is, those who are too poor to commence business without assistance) "ought to break" is aristocratic in the highest degree, and not at all compatible with the spirit of our government.

7. *Resolved*, That the dismissal of the Secretary for refusing to conform to Executive dictation in the removal of the Deposites, is a violation of the rights of the Secretary in the free exercise of a discretionary power, solely intrusted to him and for which alone he was answerable to Congress.

8. *Resolved*, That the Hon. Jesse A. Bynum of the House of Representatives be, and he is hereby instructed, as far as this meeting can do so, to vote for a restoration of the Public Deposites to the Bank of the United States.

9. *Resolved*, That this meeting approve of the manly manner in which the Hon. W. P. Mangum has sustained the violated rights of the people on the floor of the Senate of the U. S.

10. *Resolved*, That this meeting approve of the honest and independent course of the late Secretary Duane in resisting the dictation of the President in regard to the removal of the Deposites.

11. *Resolved*, That a committee of twelve be appointed by the chair, to draft a memorial expressive of the sense of this meeting, to circulate the same through this neighborhood, and obtain signatures thereto.

12. *Resolved*, That the Hon. Jesse A. Bynum of the House of Representatives and the Hon. W. P. Mangum of the Senate, are requested to present said memorial to the house of Congress to which they respectively belong.

A meeting has been held in Northampton County, by which resolutions of similar import were adopted.

FROM THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Pursuant to notice, the citizens of Mocksville and its vicinity assembled on the 19th of March, 1834, and were organized by calling Major L. R. Rose to take the Chair, and appointing Col. Wm. F. Kelly and Dr. Jas. F. Martin Secretaries.

The following Resolutions were then introduced by R. M. Pearson, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the *act* of the President of the United States, through the instrumentality of *his* Secretary of the Treasury, in removing the Public Deposites from the United States Bank, was an arbitrary violation of the contract between the United States and the Bank, and an unauthorized and unnecessary exercise of power—producing derangement in the currency, and distress among all classes of the community, and evincing a vindictive and grasping disposition on the part of the President, which impairs the Constitutional barriers by which the powers of the Executive are and ought to be restricted.

Resolved, further, That, to preserve the public faith, to check the dangerous encroachments of power, and to regulate the currency and relieve the distress of the People, the Deposites should be forthwith restored to the Bank.

Resolved, further, That the United States Bank has answered the purposes for which it was instituted, and is a safer depository of the Public Treasure, and a more useful and less dangerous fiscal agent of the Government, than any which can be created out of a confederation of State Banks.

Resolved, further, That a Farmer has a right to *try experiments* upon his land, a Manufacturer upon his machinery, but that the President of these United States has *no right* to try "experiments" upon the rights of Freemen.

Resolved, further, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the above Resolutions contain the sentiments and wishes of the People of this Congressional District, and that the Chairman be instructed to enclose copies to the Hon. W. P. Mangum, Bedford Brown, and A. Rencher.

On motion of John Clement, Esq.,

The Chairman is requested to enclose copies to the Editors in Salisbury, for publication.

L. R. ROSE, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM F. KELLY, JAMES F. MARTIN, } *Secretaries.*

Meeting in Washington.—A large public meeting was held at Washington, Beaufort county, on the 11th ultimo, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present pecuniary situation of the country; at which Col. Joshua Tayloe officiated as Chairman, and John Myers and Wm. Ellison, Esqrs. as Secretaries. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, declaring that the embarrassments and distress which now pervade the Union, are attributable to the interference of the President with the currency of the country; denouncing the removal of the deposites as an act of Executive usurpation; and approving the course pursued by Mr. Mangum in the Senate, and Mr. Duane in the Treasury Department. A memorial to Congress was also adopted, which received the signatures of 506 persons.

Ral. Star.

Bank of the State of North Carolina.—The first term of sixty days for receiving supscriptions for stock in this Bank expired yesterday; but, as returns have not yet been received from the various places at which books were opened, we are unable to state the sum subscribed. If it should not be sufficient to authorise the Bank to commence operations, the books, of course, will be continued open agreeably to the provisions of the charter. The amount of stock taken will probably be ascertained by our next publication.—*Raleigh Star.*

Rich Ore.—We are informed that the mine owned by the Messrs. Lewis, sixteen miles south east of this place, is now yielding with the work of four hands and a one horse mill, from seven to nine hundred dwts. of gold in the quicksilver per day—averaging from 2 to 300 dwts. of pure gold. On Friday week, they obtained from one day's grinding, eleven hundred dwts. of gold in the quicksilver—making 366 2-3 dwts. of pure gold for that day's work.—Phifer's mine, in the same neighborhood, and with the same force, is yielding about the same.—*Charlotte Journal.*

Among the native plants of the West Indies, is one called the *Dumb Cane.* It is so called from this circumstance, that its virulent juice, when applied to the tongue, causes an immediate swelling which deprives the sufferer of the power of speech. It rises to the height of five or six feet, as if it was intended particularly for the human species. *Quere.* Could certain gentlemen at Washington City, be prevailed on to taste it, even at the close of a long Session?—*Ral. Reg.*

Mr. Isaac Hill, in his late speech in the Senate, runs a parallel between the characters of Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson—and comes to the conclusion that Jackson is the greatest man of the three!

Melancholy.—Gen. Blair of South Carolina has committed Suicide. He was a man of a strong mind, of great integrity of character, and of great generosity of feeling—but unfortunately he has been intemperate for some years by fits and starts. Since his affair with Mr. Pinckney, he has not been much in the House, but has been sick. On Tuesday evening about 6 o'clock, we understand, that Governor Murphy of Ala. who boarded in the same house with him, was in his room, conversing with him—when Gen. B's mail was brought in. It brought a very affectionate and touching letter, at which the unfortunate gentleman was much affected. He then rose from his bed, and after a few moments, approached a chest of drawers, took out a pistol, and before the Governor could seize him, placed it at his right temple, and blew out his brains. He was dead before he fell! Not a muscle of his face is said to have changed. His untimely fate has produced the deepest sensation and regret at Washington. *Richmond Enquirer.*

The British writer Dymond observes—"I call the President of the United States a monarch. He is not called, indeed, an emperor or a king, or a duke; but he exercises much of regal power."—The President now *exercises* more power than any king in Europe, and he claims more than any European constitutional monarch.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Agricultural Works.—The Physician, Lawyer and Clergyman think, and justly too, that they cannot fill their stations properly without a Library of Books. Is Farming a calling of so much lower character, that not a single volume is necessary to its successful prosecution? Most of the cultivators of the soil seem to think so; but however well they may imagine they understand their business, they would derive benefit from having a Treatise on Agriculture, to which they could have access in reference to every operation on the farm.—One of the most useful Works of this kind that we know of, is "Agricola, or a series of Essays on Agriculture and Rural affairs," by George W. Jeffreys, Esq. of Person county, in this State. These Essays published several years ago, are the fruit of personal observation, and are presented in a shape which, from its cheapness, is accessible to all; and which at the same time contains, in a short compass, and clothed in the plainest language, the necessary information for carrying into effect the most improved modes of cultivating the earth.

Raleigh Register.

A Challenge.—The owners of *Argyle*, by Monsieur Tonson, dam by Thistle; and *Augusta*, by Crusader, dam Ruth, 4 years old the ensuing spring—offer to run them against *Bertrand Jr.* and *Little Venus*, four mile heats, for $5,000 or $10,000, each, on the day preceding the next annual Races over the Columbia Course.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

Divorce.—A bill has passed the Senate of Ohio, authorizing the Supreme Court of that State to grant a divorce in case of "*fraud* in the contract, habitual drunkenness for two years; or total gross neglect of duty."

A writer in the New York Evening Post declares that the delegates who represented the grievances of the people to the President, "ought to have been horsewhipped out of the house.—*Chronicle.*

Rip has finished his nap.—The knell of Jacksonism has rung in North Carolina. We know scarcely a man in the State, *who can write his name*, that does not condemn the removal of the deposites.

Newbern Spectator.

A few weeks ago we published, on the authority of a gentleman of respectability, a most unjustifiable expression said to have been made use of by "*an attorney of a neighbouring town,*" respecting the Fayetteville branch of the Bank of the United States.

A gentleman who was present during the conversation in which the words that we censured were said to have been used, has since assured us that *no such language was made use of by the person alluded to.* This assurance he makes, not only on his own authority, but also on that of other gentlemen who heard the conversation. In justice to the gentleman who gave currency to the report here, it may be proper to add, that an expression similar to that which we condemned *was* used at the time, but sportively, it is said, and not by the person accused.—*Newbern Spectator.*

POSTSCRIPT.

The Question Decided.—On Friday last, Mr. Mason of Va. called for the Previous Question on Mr. Polk's resolutions. The House sustained the call, 114 to 107.

The first resolution, declaring that the U. States Bank ought not to be rechartered, was passed, 135 to 82.

The 2d, declaring that the Public Deposites ought not to be restored to the Bank, was passed, 119 to 104.

The 3d, declaring that the State Banks ought to be continued as the places of Deposite, was passed, 117 to 105.

The 4th, providing for the appointment of a Committee, to visit the Bank and Branches, to inquire into its abuses, &c., was also passed, 174 to 41.

The Committee was then ordered to consist of seven members.

Mr. Wilde then offered a fifth resolution declaring the Secretary's reasons insufficient and unsatisfactory. But, on Mr. Polk's motion, the House adjourned.

We confess our deep regret at this result. But have no time for remarks.

New State Bank.—The Raleigh Register of this morning says there is hardly a doubt that the requisite amount of Stock has been taken to enable the new State Bank to go into operation.

THE PRESBYTERY OF FAYETTEVILLE.

This Ecclesiastical body held their regular Semi-annual Sessions, in the Presbyterian Church, in this place.

The opening Sermon was delivered, on last Wednesday evening, by the Rev'd William Brobston of Bladen County. The Rev'd Henry A. Rowland was chosen Moderator, and the Rev'd Thomas P. Hunt, and the Hon'ble Henry Potter, wore appointed temporary Clerks. The Sessions of the Presbytery were continued, by adjournments, until Saturday evening, when the Ecclesiastical business of the body was closed, until they be again regularly convened. There were present, seventeen ministers belonging to the Presbytery, eleven Ruling Elders, and three Licentiates. The Rev'd William A. McDowell, D. D., of Philadelphia, was present, and participated with the Presbytery in their deliberations, as a Corresponding member. Divine service was performed, in the Church, thrice a day, during the Sessions of Presbytery; and the congregation appeared uniformly serious and attentive to the sacred truths delivered by the different Ministers who, from time to time, addressed them on the concerns of their souls and eternity. On the Sabbath, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered; and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the house was crowded to over-flowing. Some of the members of the Presbytery also preached in the morning, and in the afternoon of the Sabbath, in the Methodist Church. During the Sessions of Presbytery, various important topics were discussed; and, among these, the subjects of Domestic Missions, of Education, and of the religious instruction of the coloured population, received a large share of attentive consideration.—The Rev'd Joseph Brown, of Robeson County, was commissioned, to represent the Presbytery, in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.—The Rev'd Simeon Colton, principal Instructor of the Donaldson Academy, was received as a member of the Presbytery; and the Rev'd Henry A. Rowland was dismissed, to join the second Presbytery of N. York. The result of the free conversation held, on Saturday afternoon, on the state of religion within the limits of the Presbytery, shall appear next week. In the main, the meeting was quite interesting; and, it is hoped, that it was attended with profitable results.—*Communicated.*

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 8½ a 9. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 12½ a 14. Cotton 9¼ a 11¼. Corn 85 a 90. Flaxseed, $1 a 1 10. Flour, $4 75, a $5 75.—Feathers 34 a 36. Iron 4½ a 5¼. Molasses 31 a 33. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown, 8¼ a 11; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 55 a 65. Wheat 95 a $1. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 4½. Wool 16 a 18. Cotton Bagging 16 a 20 cts. Bale Rope 8½ a 10

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 4, at 10 A. M., the Steamer Henrietta and tow boat Messenger, with boxes and bales Goods, Sugar, Iron, Coffee, Hay, &c. for J. McArn, W. S. Latta, J. C. Latta, Jer. Kyle, John Huske & Son, C. T. Haigh, O. P. Stark, Hall & Johnson, G. B. Atkins, J. M. Strong, D. Shaw, and Geo. McDonald, of this place. H. B. Elliott, G. B. Winingham, Murphy & Sloan, J. Clements, R. A. King, M. Pinkston & Co., D. Goulding, and J. Stanley, of the interior.

Also, on the 4th, at 9 P. M. Steamer John Walker, with Dry Goods, Hardware, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Hay, &c. &c., for Willkings & Co., Jos. Baker, J. Huske & Son, John M. Dobbin, C. T. Haigh, G. Hurlbutt, J. Jones, George McNeill, John Crow, L. Brown, Sandford & Co. and owner, of this place; and for Cowan & Jenkens, R. & D. Marsh, O. F. Long, J. F. & C. Phifer, C. W. & E. R. Harriss, Dick & Dorset, (New Salem) Dorset & Dick, (Walker's Mills,) John Beard, H. Reed, T. J. Buchanan, of the interior. Also, towed up boats Washington, with Salt, for J. M. Dobbin, and Lady of the Lake, with Salt for Jno. Waddill, Jr.

DEPARTED, April 1st, at 10 A. M., Steamer Henrietta, with Cotton and Bacon, for W. Whitehead.

Also, on the 5th, Steamer Henrietta and tow boat Post Boy, with Cotton, Rags and Feathers, for W. Whitehead, C. T. Haigh, Lewis Brown, and Yarbrough & Ray.

Also, on the 5th, Steamer John Walker.

LOST,

A Pair of Light Gold *SPECTACLES*, for which the owner will pay a suitable reward, if the finder will be so good as to leave them at this Office. 79-3w.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The beneficial influence of the use of Rail Roads, so happily given by your Correspondent from Baltimore, in a late number of the Observer, is a striking illustration of what may be accomplished by a community determined to improve the advantages, which nature or art has furnished them with.

Baltimore, by the use of Rail Roads, bids fair to become a successful competitor with Philadelphia and New York, for the trade of a vast extent of fertile country, which she could never have acquired by any other means; and as a necessary consequence, the population of the city is rapidly increasing—new facilities are given to business, and active enterprise and industry meet with their just and sure reward.

Now, though we could not expect to make Fayetteville what Baltimore is, yet by pursuing the same measures, that is, by connecting the fertile country of the interior with the Cape Fear River, by means of a Rail Road, we shall accomplish for Fayetteville, what never can be done without it.—We shall increase, and that to a vast amount, the business of the place, improve the condition not only of our citizens, but of the whole State; for it is evident, that if a system of improvement was commenced commensurate with the wants and resources of the State, that the tide of emigration, so ruinous to her interests, would be immediately arrested; that the value of lands would be properly appreciated and enhanced by an improved system of agriculture. The immediate effects of a Rail Road from this to the Yadkin would be felt by the people of Fayetteville and by those residing within reach of the road, but its ultimate advantage would be, a stimulus to other portions of the State, to engage in works of a similar kind.

The unwise policy of the majority of the last legislature, has doubtless retarded for a time, the work of Improvement, and may have cooled the ardour of some who have been so zealous in the cause during the past Summer, yet it is believed that public sentiment is so strongly in favour of the necessity of the thing, that it cannot be much longer deferred. The wants of the people demand it, and their wishes should be respected.

CIVIS.

MR. HALE:—As the citizens of Cumberland could not respond to the call made by the Central Committee, on the subject of Internal Improvements, by reason of their not being informed who constituted the County Committee, it is suggested, that in order to give them an opportunity of expressing their wishes on a subject, every way so interesting to them, that an Internal Improvement meeting be held in this place during the sitting of our Superior Court in May, and that the citizens of the adjoining counties be invited to attend, either in person or by delegates. C.

Mechanic Benevolent Society.—At an adjourned meeting of a number of the Mechanics of the Town and vicinity, holden at Mason Hall, on Saturday evening last, 4th inst., on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Editors of the papers printed in this town, be requested to publish the organization of the Society, and that application for membership may be made at any time to either Messrs. E. J. Hale, Duncan McNeill, Joseph Arey, John Belph, Arch'd McLauchlin, James Martine or John McDonald, Jr., Directors.

EDW'D W. BARGE, Chairman, *pro tem.*
J. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale:—Is the vendor of spirits or any other property responsible for the use which the vendee or purchaser of the property may make of it after the right of property and right of use has passed out of the hands of the vendor? Our own individual opinion is that he is not, and that such doctrine is contrary to every sound principle of justice and common sense. It is one of the plainest truths in ethics or moral philosophy, that the vendor of property is only accountable for his motives or the principles of action by which he has been guided in the sale of his property, and not for the use which others may put it to after he has parted with it.—If his motive in the sale of his property is only that of gain, he is not accountable for them, unless they have been influenced by fraudulent or corrupt principles.

But sir, we would inquire if the dealer or trafficker in stimulating liquors and spiritous fluids is thereby guilty of an infraction of moral duty, why was not this important fact made known to the world before now, and why was it left for the Temperance Society to make the discovery? When Christ was on earth, the employment was carried on daily before his eyes, yet he did not declare it to be immoral, neither did he reprove or blame those engaged in it; and in the whole code of moral laws which he has left for our moral government, and which is admitted by all to be a complete model of perfection, we do not find the slightest censure against those engaged in the business. Having these facts then before us, and seeing that Christ did not declare the business to be immoral, we are at a loss to know how it has become so now, and how those who profess to take him for their pattern, can justify themselves before God and man, for attempting to blast the character of those employed in the business.

We will now make a few remarks in relation to the course which this Society seems to have marked out for itself. It is well known to all, that at first it wholly relied for success on personal example and moral force, and denied that it would ever seek to obtain legislative interference; and one of the greatest charges which it had at first to combat, was, that it would eventually endeavor to sustain its tenets or dogmas by legislative enactments. The truth of this charge the Society is now constrained to admit, for it is now making great efforts in several of the States to influence legislative action, without which they say the whole Temperance scheme will prove abortive. However faithful these men may be to what they conceive to be their duty in making application for legislative enactments, yet there is nothing more certain, than that they are under the influence of that misguided zeal which has done so much mischief in the world—that zeal that never seeks victory but by pressing to the engagement, never sees any policy or credit in retreating, but considers it a disgrace and a defeat—never cares for the feelings and opinions of others—never convinced of its own errors—always having the end in view—and regardless of the means. No one doubts but much evil could be prevented by an entire interdiction by law of the sale and manufacturing of Spirits, yet it would be interfering with the right and free use of private property, and the products of one's own labour, when it is the duty and indeed it is one of the great objects for which government was instituted to protect individual property and to secure to every one an inviolable and indefeasible right to their own industry and to the products of their own soil.—Besides, in our opinion, if such interference was tolerated it might establish in this country a very dangerous and fearful precedent, by conceding the point that the advancement of religion and morality is a sufficient justification for interfering with the right and free use of individual property.

CYRUS.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 3d instant, in Calvary Church, Wadesborough, by the Rev. Mr. Marshall of Cheraw, the Rev. JARVIS B. BUXTON, Rector of St. John's Church, Fayetteville, to Mrs. HARRIET H. JENNINGS, eldest daughter of the late Robert Troy, Esquire.

In Richmond County, on the 27th ult. by the Rev. Arch'd McQueen, ANGUS WILKINSON Esq. of Robeson County, to Miss CATHARINE McINTOSH, of Richmond.

In Morganton, on Tuesday evening the 18th instant, by the Rev'd John Silliman, ROBERT CALDWELL PEARSON, Esq'r. to Miss JANE SOPHRONIA TATE.

In Mocksville, on the 20th instant, by Wm. F. Kelly, Esq., Mr. TIMOTHY R. HUGHES to Miss NANCY GARNER, daughter of Burges Garner, Esq.

In Richmond, on the 23d instant, at the residence of Governor Floyd, by the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, ROBERT B. RANDOLPH, late of the U. S. Navy, to Miss. EGLANTINE BEVERLEY, of Alexandria, D. C.

Departed this life, on Friday 21st ult., at his late residence in Marlborough District, Mr. JAS. A. HARRINGTON, in the 49th year of his age.

COMMUNICATED.

Died, at Sandridge, Moore County, on the 29th ult., Mrs MARY DOWD, wife of Major Cornelius Dowd, aged 64 years, 10 months and 26 days, after a painful illness of about twelve months, which she bore with exemplary patience.

To speak in praise of the dead can do them no good, but we think it due to merit to say of this distinguished old lady, that she was an example of prudence, hospitality and friendship. By her kindness, her generosity and nobleness of heart, she had secured for herself the good will, we believe, of all who knew her, and has left behind her a fame which may do honor to her numerous posterity for years to come, and we do not hesitate to say, that those who pattern after her will be beloved.

So well was she qualified for a kind and affectionate wife, always ready to soothe the feelings of her husband when overtaken by difficulties or perplexed in mind, that her departure has given him just cause for deep and lasting regret. And so well did she act the part of a tender and an affectionate mother, and such was the solicitude which she to the end of her days manifested for the welfare of her children, that if there is language sufficiently emphatic fully to describe the loss which her children have sustained by her death, and to express the regret which they consequently feel, we have yet to learn it.

She left satisfactory evidence that she died in possession of a well grounded hope of a future immortality beyond the grave.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to April 2.

Brigs Galaxy from New York, Helen from N. London. Schooners Extra from Philadelphia, Resolution from do., William Henry from Charleston, Miner from do., Commerce from New York, Regulus from do., Wm. H. Crawford from do., Respect from Providence, Mac ——, from Salem.

Writing School.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville, that he proposes to commence a Writing School, provided a sufficient number of Scholars offer,—and solicit their kind patronage.

The course will consist of Twenty five Lessons—one each day. Terms $3 00.

GEORGE HOOD.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1834.

N. B Those disposed to patronize the object, are requested to meet at the Lodge, to-morrow afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public. AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834

NEW BOOKS.

DWIGHT'S Theology; Jay's Family Discourses; Chalmers' Works; Handel and Hayden Music; Course of Time; Paradise Lost; Moore's Melodies; Carpenter's Guide; Emigrant's Guide; Rollin; Iliad; Don Quixote; Hudibras; Mason's Farrier; Grammar of Elocution; Exercises in Composition; Greek Testaments; Mathematical Instruments, &c. Just received by

April 8. E. J. HALE.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks and Mill Irons

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to.

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, April 1834.

Lazarus & Whitmarsh,

AT WILMINGTON, OFFER FOR SALE,

91 Hhds. New Orleans SUGAR, } *Now Land-*
215 bbls. do. MOLASSES, } *ing,*
360 bbls. PORK.—*ALSO,*
250 hhds. prime Trinidad de Cuba Molasses,
250 bags of Coffee,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
300 bushels Turks Island Salt,
50 kegs of Nails,
80 bbls. Whiskey.

April 4, 1834. 79tf.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, made by Lewis & Ross to Matthew F. Freeman, the Subscribers will sell at their Auction Store, (opposite the Lafayette Hotel,) on Wednesday, the 9th inst., all the Goods of said Lewis & Ross, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Handkerchiefs, Stockings, Printed Muslins, Book, Mull, Cambric and Swiss Muslins, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Ready made Vests, Domestic Plaids, Bed Ticking, &c. &c.

Also, a general assortment of

SHOES.

The above Sale will be continued from day to day. As the Stock is large, Country Merchants will find it to their interest to attend.

Terms at sale.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO., *Auct'rs.*

April 5. 2w.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 4th inst., a Negro Girl named Patsey, who says that she ranaway from George W. Tillinghast, of Wilmington, and that she belongs to James Chapman. She is about 35 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

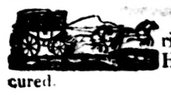
Fayetteville, April 7, 1834. 79tf.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel; and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will continue to keep open the ***House of Entertainment*** formerly kept by Mrs. Mary Barge, deceased, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. He hopes, by proper attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the public patronage.

ANSON BAILEY.

N. B. A few more Boarders will be taken at a moderate price, by the month, with or without lodging, if application be made soon. A. B.

Fayetteville, Nov. 5. 57tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Goods to the new building one door west of the Lafayette Hotel, where he offers for sale—

110 bags Cuba, Rio and Porto Rico Coffee,
2 Hhds. low price Sugar
11 hhds prime do.
15 hhds prime Molasses
2 tierces Lump Sugar
A good assortment of Teas
1 box Bohea Tea
50 kegs Cut Nails
20 pieces Cotton Bagging
Sole and Upper Leather
Dupont's Powder and Bar Lead
Iron, Steel and Wagon Boxes.

A small stock of cheap

DRY GOODS,

Hats and Shoes.

☞Produce bought for Cash or received in payment for any of the above Goods.

Three good Store Houses on Person street, for sale on accommodating terms.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

15 Bbls new Mackerel, No. 3,
2000 lbs Bacon for sale. W. W.

September 23, 1833. 51tf

JUST RECIEVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Punch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf.

GROCERIES.

25,000 lbs prime green COFFEE,
40 hhds Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2,500 lbs. Swedes Moulds,
40 kegs Dupont's and Orange Powder,
100 bags buck and drop Shot,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
100 lbs. Spanish Indigo,
200 sides sole Leather,
50 boxes window Glass,
30 kegs White Lead,
1000 pieces Castings, assorted,
200 sets Wagon Boxes,
6 doz. Collins & Co's best Axes,
10 boxes bar Soap,
300 pair heavy Trace Chains,
10 doz do Halter ditto.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Smith's Tools, Cast, German, Crawley and Blister Steel, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Reap Hooks, Shovels and Spades, Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Waffle Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Bagging and Rope, Cotton Yarn, Pepper, Alspice and Ginger, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, Castor and Sweet Oil, Bay Water, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Brown, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Wool and Fur Hats, Mill, Cross Cut and Hand Saws, Bellows Pipes, Coffee Mills, Pearl Barley, Sheet and Hoop Iron, together with a good many other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for Cash or Country Produce, by

HENRY HORN.

N. B.—Commission Business will be promptly attended to. H. H.

January 7, 1834. 66-tf.

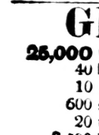
IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,



ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 26, 1833. 47tf.

DONALDSON ACADEMY

AND

MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL.

THE SECOND QUARTER in this Institution will commence on the 19th March next.

RATE OF TUITION.

In Classical Department, including higher branches of Mathematics and English studies,	$6 per quarter.
In Preparatory Department,	5
Elementary studies,	4

Twenty-five cents is added to the tuition for contingencies.

Board $3 per month—Lodging 50 cents—Washing 50 cents per month—Wood and Light extra, when not provided by the Student.

No amount of tuition for less than a quarter received and then to be paid in advance.

All the various branches of study usually taught in well regulated Academies, are taught in this.

GEO. McNEILL, *Sec'y.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 22, 1834. 73-tf.

D. & C. LANDRETH,

NURSERY and SEEDSMEN. Philadelphia,

HAVE consigned to us, a general assortment of their highly approved GARDEN SEEDS, in packages to suit purchasers, each paper bears the label and warranty of the growers, and they wish it to be expressly understood, that for the *purity and vitality* of its contents, they hold themselves personally responsible. D. & C. L. are extensively engaged in the culture of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Plants, catalogues of which can be had on application to the Subscribers, and orders for which will be promptly executed, and packed so as to bear transportation with great certainty.

R. MAYNARD & CO.

Fayetteville, Dec. 17. 63-tf.

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.

IN addition to his former stock, the Subscriber has just received and offers for sale—

50 Bags prime green Laguira Coffee,
20 Bags St Domingo and Havanna do,
25 Bags strong scented Rio do,
15 Hhds. Porto Rico, N. O. and St. Croix Sugar,
3 Boxes white Havanna do.
10 Barrels double and single refined L. do.
Imperial, Gunpowder, y'ng Hyson, Hyson, Pouchors and Souchong Teas,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Port, and Muscat Wines,
20 Quarter Casks Malaga, and Marseilles Wine,
4 Pipes Cogniac Brandy—some very choice,
4 do. Holland Gin, do.
3 Hhds. old Jamaica Rum,
5 Hhds. N. Orleans, and 5 N. E. do,
40 Barrels Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,
Old Irish Whiskey and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Raisins, Almonds, Sweet Oil, Lemon Sirup and Lime Juice—fresh,
75 Bags Shot assorted—Bar Lead, and Powder,
20 Boxes Soap,
25 do. Mould Candles,
20 thousand Spanish Segars,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
Wine and Porter Bottles,
3 Cerroons Indigo, Copperas, Chalk, Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, &c. &c.
Salt Petre, Alum, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Race Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, fresh Mustard in Canisters and bottles, Pearl Barley, &c.
50 Sides Sole Leather,
25 Coils bale Rope and Twine,
Swedes and English Iron assorted,
Nails, Steel, &c. &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL

Fayetteville, Jan. 8, 1834. 67-tf.

Molasses, Fish, Flour, &c.

7 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
15 half barrels No. 3. Mackerel,
Flour in barrels, half barrels and at retail,
Shad by the barrel or retail,
300 bushels Corn. For sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

Dec. 24, 1833. 64tf.

Bolting Cloths,

JUST received and for sale by

JERE. KYLE.

Aug. 5, 1833.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

For Rent,

A Two story DWELLING HOUSE, on one of the principal streets, a few minutes walk from the Market House. It has recently been fitted up suitably for a genteel family. In the yard, is a well of water as good as any in the vicinity of Fayetteville, in rear of the building is an excellent garden under cultivation.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43-tf.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

October 7, 1833.

School Books, &c.—Worcester's Geography and Atlas; Lincoln's Botany; Ingersoll's Grammar; Blair's Lectures, 8vo.; New York Readers; Smart's Cicero; Adams's Arithmetic.—Cap & Letter Paper, Bill Books, Gold Paper, &c.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

February 24, 1834.

LAZARUS & WHITMARSH,

OFFER for sale at WILMINGTON, on accommodating terms:

5000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 bags Java,
75 do Porto Rico,
40 do Cuba,
135 do St. Domingo, } COFFEE.
85 hhds. Porto Rico,
45 do Cuba, } MOLASSES.
20 do Porto Rico SUGAR,
200 bales Hay,
100 barrels N. E. Rum,
100 kegs White Lead.

Wilmington, September 2.

FIRST RATE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling the Land whereon he lives, lying on the East side of Cape Fear, in Bladen County, about 30 miles below Fayetteville, and 10 miles above Elizabethtown. It contains between 700 and 800 acres of first rate Land. The improvements consist of a Dwelling and necessary Out Houses.

Also, about 4000 acres in the White Oak Swamp, and on both sides of Harrison's Creek, in the same County, being an undivided half of 2000 acres, that formerly belonged to John Dickson On this Land is an excellent Mill Site, and an inexhaustible supply of Juniper, Cypress, Poplar and Pine Timber

Also, 700 acres of Pine Land on the Lake, which also has an excellent Mill Site. For terms, apply on the premises, to

JOHN BEARD.

Bladen County, Jan. 28, 1834. 69tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St. Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

FOR SALE,

60 Bushels HAIR for plastering,
200 casks of unslacked Thomastown Lime,
20 do Plaster Paris, low for cash by the bushel or cask.

I can be found at the Warehouse a few steps South of the U. S. Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON

March 7, 1834. 65-tf

3,000 Bushels Mediterranean SALT, For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13, 1834. 67-tf.

Corn and Flour.

300 BUSHELS CORN,
25 barrels FLOUR,
For sale by

JOHN MUNN.

January 7, 1834. 67-tf.

A Cook wanted,

TO purchase or hire. Apply at this Office.

January 6, 1834.

Notice.

HAVING sold my entire stock of Goods to Mr. James Gibson, I request all persons indebted to me by account or note, to settle the same immediately, with Mr. Henry Branson or myself, at the store recently occupied by me.

P. DAILEY.

January 20, 1834. 69tf.

NEW GOODS,

Cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHN MUNN

HAS received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Groceries,

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

10 HHDS. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
1 Box White Havanna do,
50 bags prime Rio and Laguira Coffee,
8 tons assorted Swedes and English Iron,
German Steel,
American and English blistered do,
20 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs Nails assorted from 4d to 30d,
10 do. Duponit's Powder,
25 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
10 half qr. casks Malaga Sweet Wine,
5 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels Copperas,
5 do. Salts,
50 sides Sole Leather,
10 qr. chests Imp'l, Gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
20 matts Cassia,
White Lead in oil, Varnish, Scotch Snuff, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits Turpentine, in bottles,
Camphor, Cloves, Sulphur, &c. &c.

Dry Goods.

Blue, brown and mixt Cloths and Sattinetts,
Plaid, Camblet, Circassians, Flannels,
Cassimere Shawls, Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets,
Calicoes, cross bar'd and striped Muslins,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 brown & bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, very fine and heavy,
Bed Ticking, Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet and Circassian Cloaks.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon boxes, Shovels and Spades, Wire Seives, Coffee Mills, Cutting Knives, Hand-saws, Long and short handle Frying Pans, Knives and Forks, Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Curry Combs, Drawing Knives, Augers, Bed Cords, &c.

—ALSO—

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

December 16th, 1833. 63-tf.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving in part their *FALL SUPPLIES* of *Fancy and Staple*

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Men's fur and wool Hats,
Men's and boys' fur Caps,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Men's and women's coarse and fine Shoes,
Boy's and Misses' prunell and leather Shoes,
Ready made Saddlery of all descriptions,
Cotton and wool Cards,
Cotton Yarns,
Saddle Trees, cotton and worsted Webbing,
Foolscap and letter Paper,
Baskets, Canton Blinds, &c. &c.

The whole of which are expected in the course of the present week, and which will comprise a greater *variety* and a *much more general and extensive assortment* than heretofore kept by them.

They would invite the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their present stock, flattering themselves they will be enabled to offer such inducements as will make it worthy the interest and the attention of dealers generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville October 21, 1833. 55tf.

Just Received and for sale,

7 HHDS. prime SUGAR,
9 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
10 barrels No 1 Shad,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1000 do Alum Salt.

By W. WHITEHEAD.

December 9, 1833. 62tf.

New School Books, &c.

DONNEGAN'S LEXICON, Grimshaw's Historical Works, Woodbridge and Willard's Geography, Flint's Surveying, Clark's Cæsar, Day's Algebra, Smith's Arithmetic, Manual of Mineralogy, Union Primers, Hymn Books and Spelling Books, Emerson's First and Second Class Readers, Webster's Elementary and *New* American Spelling Books

ALSO, a new supply of Henry's Commentary, in 3 and 6 vols. very low Pulpit Assistant; Selections from Fenelon; Pilgrim's Progress, with 100 plates; Mary Queen of Scots; Mrs Judson; Buck's Dictionary; Life of Jackson; Robertson's Historical Works; Blackstone's Commentary; Missouri Harmony; Marshall Ney; Eberle's Practice and Therapeutics; Millwright's Guide, &c. &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

February 18, 1834.

Tennessee Land for sale.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of *Hiram Jennings*, dec'd, at January Sessions last, of Anson County Court; in pursuance of the directions contained in said Will, offers for sale at private contract, a valuable Tract of LAND, containing

Two Thousand Acres,

Lying in Haywood County, in the Western District of Tennessee, immediately on the road leading from Brownsville to Covington, six miles from the former and twenty miles from the latter place, and within three miles of steamboat navigation:—The title to which is indisputable.

On the premises are three separate Clearings—one of thirty acres, one of eighty acres, and one an hundred and thirty acres. On each Clearing there is a Well, and a comfortable Log Cabin with a passage in the middle—all under good fences.—The Land is heavily timbered with Poplar, Oak and Hickory, and is well adapted to the culture of Cotton. The situation is healthy.

HARRIET H JENNINGS, *Ex'rx.*

For terms, (which will be liberal, apply personally or by letter, to the Subscriber at Wadesborough, No. Ca.

A. LITTLE.

Wadesborough, Feb. 14, 1834. 72tf.

FOR SALE,

PEW No 25 in the EPISCOPAL CHURCH. For terms apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 11, 1833.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and Striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts, French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & blk & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, Consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices

JNO. C. LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833. 29tf.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,

Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

25 Hhds MOLASSES,
82 bags green Coffee,
20 casks LIME,
Just received and for sale,

HALL & JOHNSON.

December 24. 64tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire stock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Dailey, has removed to the Store recently occupied by him, and offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, HATS AND SHOES, COTTON AND WOOL CARDS, *GROCERIES, &c. &c.*

All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. His friends and the public generally, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES GIBSON.

January 10, 1834. 68tf.

50 Barrels Mackerel, No. 3,
10 barrels prime Irish Potatoes,
2 casks best quality Rice,
20 Grindstones, best quality,
Received this day, and for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

December 31. 65-tf.

☞In store, 10 barrels Linseed OIL.

JUST RECEIVED,

300 Sacks Liverpool SALT,
300 bushels do. do.
300 do. Cadiz do.
5 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
1 tierce new Rice.

Also, the Temperance

Almanac,

FOR THE YEAR

1834,

By the Gross, Dozen or single one.

E. B. DKAKE.

December 31, 1833. 65-tf.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new brick Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, where he will receive in a few days, a large and extensive stock of SHOES, &c.

AMOS KIMBALL.

October 1. 52tf.

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
8 barrels Cream Ale,
100 boxes Soap,
Muscat Wine in boxes,
Raisins in boxes and half boxes,
Fancy boxes Prunes,
Just received and for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13, 1834. 67-tf.

Just Received and for Sale,

500 Large Sacks Liverpool Salt,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
50 Casks Stone Lime,
30 barrels yellow Irish Potatoes,
50 bags prime Coffee.

W. WHITEHEAD.

Feb. 10th, 1834. 71-tf.

RAISINS.

100 BOXES fresh Muscatel *RAISINS*,
Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,
For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

NEW AND CHEAP

Goods.

I AM now receiving by almost every arrival from the North, a general and well selected assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,

Among which are the following in part,

1000 pr. men's thick pegged Brogans, different qualities,
500 do do Russett do do.
1000 do do Kip do do.
500 do do calf Boots, sewed and pegged,
200 do do nailed, do
100 do thick, do
300 do brass calf Brogans,
200 do pegged do do.
300 do sewed do and Kip,
300 do do Shoes,
300 do pegged and nailed,
500 do boy's Boottees and Shoes, all kinds,
300 do women's leather welts, and pegged,
200 do do calf and cloth walking,
150 do do fine cloth and kid French,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
300 do do Calf and Seal Boots, all qualities
100 do do Col'rd Boliver Ties,
100 do Misses' do do
200 do Child's do Boots, all sizes
300 do Calf and Morocco do do

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

A good assortment of Leather Travelling Trunks and Bags.

Ladies' Combs.

A few doz. Ladies' fine Plain Combs
And a few do do Wrought large and fine
Also, a few doz. Dressing Combs, large and fine
Fine Ivory and Pocket Combs
Ladies' Screw Pin Cushions
Tooth Brushes, &c.
Also, some very fine Quill Back Combs Misses.

Hats, &c.

A few cases Men's common Fur Hats
And a few cases do fine Fur do

Furniture, &c.

I shall also receive in a few days, a fine assortment of Furniture, &c such as Bureaus, Chairs, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, &c. &c.

I shall be constantly receiving fresh supplies of the above articles, direct from the Manufactories which I shall sell at the very lowest prices for *CASH.*

Country Merchants and others purchasing to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before selecting, as I have every article generally kept in a Shoe and Hat Store.

All the above for sale cheap, at the new Store Market Square and Gillespie Street,

L. R. BAKER.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1833.

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T. Sandford & Co. in the range of brick buildings, West side of Green street, and has on hand

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds. Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats; Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY,

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at small profits for cash or country produce. Commission business will also be attended to.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

November 11, 1833

Lime and Molasses.

50 Casks fresh *Thomastown* Lime,
15 Hhds. *Molasses, just received,* for sale on consignment by

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

Dec. 31, 1833.

Fayetteville Factory Cards.

THE Subscribers, acting as Agents for the proprietor, offer for sale, *Fayetteville Manufactured Cards*, at the lowest price. They will be constantly supplied with the Article, and all orders will receive prompt attention.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 18.

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest Cash prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the prices.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses.

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns, a general assortment of cane, rush, board bottom and curled maple and

FANCY *CHAIRS.*

A great variety of patterns together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do., Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, and any, curled maple and plain Bedsteads, which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30.

BURR MILL STONES,

OF all sizes, can be had at short notice, by applying to us, who are Agents for the manufacturers at New York. The Stones will be put on board vessels in New York, when ordered from us, at the manufactory prices and free of commission.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, March 4, 1834.

☞The Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot will insert the above advertisement three times, and forward their bills to this office for payment.

Blanks

Of all kinds, for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.